

PEOPLE Pyramid Loses... The Global Newspaper... No. 32,362 11/87

Senators Explore Compromise On ABM Interpretation by U.S.

By Michael R. Gordon... WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration and several key senators are exploring a proposed compromise on the issue of how to interpret the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty...

5 Jazz Section Leaders Are Convicted in Prague

By Jackson Diehl... PRAGUE — Five leaders of a cultural activist group were convicted on Wednesday of illegal economic activity and two were sentenced to prison.



A Brazilian Army tank guarding an oil refinery Wednesday near Rio de Janeiro.

Brazil Sends Troops to Block Oil Strike

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches... RIO DE JANEIRO — Troops and policemen occupied Brazil's 10 oil refineries Wednesday to prevent a strike by thousands of refinery workers...

SEC Sues In Insider 'Network'

London Trader Charged in Deals Worth \$4 Million

By Warren Getler... LONDON — A senior director of the London office of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith was charged Wednesday by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission with organizing a major illicit insider-trading network on Wall Street.

LATE NEWS

Pinochet Signs Law on Parties

SANTIAGO (Reuters) — President Augusto Pinochet of Chile signed into law on Wednesday a measure allowing non-Marxist political parties to operate legally for the first time since the military seized power 13 years ago.

INSIDE TODAY

- GENERAL NEWS: The Vatican's ban on all forms of artificial procreation confused theologians. Page 2. New York police have broken a U.S.-Brazil cocaine ring run by airline employees. Page 3.



KOHL RE-ELECTED — Franz Josef Strauss, the state leader of Bavaria, congratulating Helmut Kohl, a fellow Christian Democrat, on his re-election in the Bundestag on Wednesday as chancellor of West Germany.

Early Vote Goes Against Contra Aid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches... WASHINGTON — In an important procedural vote, on Wednesday opposed a grant of \$40 million in military aid to the Nicaraguan rebels until President Ronald Reagan accounts for previous aid, including proceeds from the U.S. arms sales to Iran.

Government Intervention Is Abiding French Habit

By Edward Cody... PARIS — Some called it liberalism, others free enterprise. For many, it was only a vague desire to get away from five years of Socialist rule that emphasized state intervention.

In Berlin, Allies Worry About West Meeting East

By Robert J. McCarty... BERLIN — A recent surge of interest in West Berlin in improving relations with East Berlin has aroused concern among the allies that West Berlin's delicate legal status as a Western enclave could be undermined, city and allied officials say.

Pakistanis See Impasse In Afghan Peace Talks

By Richard M. Weintraub... ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Despite the optimism expressed by United Nations mediators in Geneva, the end of the latest round of talks on Afghanistan reflected Soviet unwillingness to make the "hard decisions" needed to end the conflict, according to Pakistani officials who have followed the negotiations closely.

Vatican Document Splits Theologians, Disappoints Doctors

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Vatican's condemnation of artificial procreation has disappointed and confused many medical specialists, particularly those belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, and brought sharply differing reactions from theologians.

Responses to the 40-page "Instruction on Respect for Human Life in Its Origins and on the Dignity of Procreation" were varied after the document was released Tuesday. The church came out against all forms of test-tube births, artificial insemination, surrogate motherhood and experimentation on living embryos.

In Europe, criticism of the document was marked in France, whose population is predominantly Catholic and where many hospitals have in vitro fertilization units.

Some theologians said the Vatican was wrong to oppose artificial means to fertilize a woman's egg with her husband's sperm, although they agreed with the church's position against involving a third party in the reproductive process, as in surrogate mother arrangements or when a donor's sperm is used.

"The document argues that a child can be born only from a sexual act," said the Reverend Richard A. McCormick, a professor of Christian ethics at the University of Notre Dame and one of the United States' leading Catholic authorities on biomedical ethics.

"The most that can be argued is that a child should be born within a marriage from a loving act," Father McCormick told The New York Times. "Sexual intercourse is not the only loving act."

The Reverend William Gallagher, president of the Pope John Center, a biomedical institute in Braintree, Massachusetts, praised the Vatican document as a "ringing affirmation of the dignity of the human person from the moment of fertilization to the last moment of life."

Robert J. White, the director of neurosurgery at Cleveland Metropolitan General Hospital who has advised Pope John Paul II on medical ethics, called the statement "an ultra-conservative document."

"When I've seen the joy, I find it hard to see that it's not approvable," Dr. White, a Catholic, said of test-tube fertilization.

Dr. Michael Soules, a Catholic who is director of the University of Washington division of reproductive endocrinology, said he believed that the Vatican "was wrong to lump all the procedures together."

"What we do with in vitro is very pro-life," Dr. Soules said. "It doesn't negate the spirituality, or

the miracle of life, just because we have done it with a test tube."

In Britain, Dr. Patrick Steptoe, a pioneer in the in vitro fertilization process, said he was disappointed by the Vatican's position.

"I was very surprised to hear they included in vitro fertilization because up until now they had seemed to accept it," Dr. Steptoe said in Cambridge. "I am very disappointed to hear them say that." Dr. Steptoe and Robert Edwards were instrumental in the 1978 birth of Louise Brown — the world's first test-tube baby.

In Lille, France, the Vatican document posed a dilemma for the director of the city's Catholic university. The faculty was responsible for the first test-tube birth in a Catholic hospital in France in September.

The vice rector of the university's medical faculty, Abbot Jérôme Régner, said that the hospital took it upon itself at the time to draw up a "charter" of guidelines for Catholic doctors dealing in artificial procreation.

The Lille charter laid down that test-tube fertilization could only be used for married couples, using the ovaries of the wife and the sperm of the husband, that the couples had to appear "stable" and that there could be no manipulation or destruction of an embryo was forbidden.

Professor René Frydman, a member of the first French team to produce a test-tube birth, said in Paris that the Vatican document stemmed from a confusion between "the treatment of sterility and the fear of genetic manipulation."

Father McCormick said that he suspected that infertile Catholic couples "will make up their own minds on this question" rather than rely on the Vatican teaching.

His view reflected tensions in the American church between many theologians — who say that their role is sometimes to challenge church teaching — and the Catholic hierarchy, which sees its role as carrying out Vatican instruction.

"Having a baby at all costs isn't always the greatest good," said Archbishop Roger Mahony of Los Angeles.

At the other end of the theological spectrum was Daniel C. Maguire, a professor of moral theology at Marquette University in Milwaukee. "The Vatican is squandering its moral authority on issues where it has no privileged knowledge or expertise," said Mr. Maguire.

"This is another example of celibate men pronouncing on the reproductive rights of women, when women's voices have not been heard," he said.



FOR BURYING A SALES TAX — Demonstrators in Tokyo, flanked by a hearse, staging Wednesday another in a series of protests against a planned Japanese sales tax.

Israeli Cabinet Orders Spy Inquiry

JERUSALEM — Israel's policymaking inner cabinet agreed Wednesday to open an inquiry into the Jonathan Jay Pollard spy scandal but took no action against two Israeli agents alleged to have run the operation in the United States, a government spokesman said.

The cabinet secretary, Eliyahu Rubinstein, said the inner cabinet had decided to establish a two-member commission to report on how Israel got involved in spying on the United States. The two have not been named.

The cabinet secretary, Eliyahu Rubinstein, said the inner cabinet had decided to establish a two-member commission to report on how Israel got involved in spying on the United States. The two have not been named.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres told the 10-member inner cabinet that the two would have to resign from their current posts to avoid further strains with Washington, sources said. But Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir opposed forcing them out, they said.

Mr. Eitan now heads the state-run Israel Chemicals Ltd., and Colonel Sella is commander of Israel's second-largest air base.

Pretoria Says Unrest Deaths at 2-Year Low

JOHANNESBURG — Deaths attributed to racial unrest in South Africa dropped last month to the lowest level in two years, but there is no reason to lift the state of emergency imposed nine months ago, the state Bureau for Information said Wednesday.

The bureau, which under emergency press restrictions is the only authorized source of information about political violence in South Africa, said that only 16 persons had died in racial unrest in February, after 34 in January.

According to the bureau, the total number of unrest incidents in January and February reached a low not seen since December 1984, near the beginning of a wave of political violence that has killed more than 2,300 people. Bureau officials refused to disclose the total number of reported incidents of racial unrest.

4 Papers Run Protest Ad

Newspapers in four South African cities published on Wednesday an advertisement urging observation Thursday of a day of protest against the detention of up to 25,000 people imprisoned without trial. United Press International reported from Johannesburg.

On Tuesday, the Supreme Court

Soviet Shift Reported on Short-Range Arms Stance

Washington Post Service

BONN — The Soviet Union appears to have toughened its position on limiting short-range nuclear missiles in Europe, threatening to make it more difficult to reach an agreement on medium-range missiles, diplomatic sources said Wednesday.

Although the Soviet position is unclear, it appeared that Moscow wanted talks on medium-range weapons to be kept separate, the sources said. Soviet negotiators used that approach at the Geneva talks Tuesday and Wednesday, the sources said.

The Soviet position that was outlined at the Iceland summit meeting in October allowed for the inclusion of some restraints on short-range weapons in the medium-range talks.

The United States and its European allies have insisted that an agreement on medium-range arms must also limit short-range missiles, where the Soviets have a sizeable advantage.

The Soviets proposed at the meeting in Reykjavik that both sides should freeze short-range missile arsenals at current levels, then negotiate reductions.

That was unacceptable to the United States, because Washington wants to preserve the right to match the Soviet arsenal. But the Soviet Union accepted the principle that a medium-range pact should include limits on short-range systems, and that position is the one that apparently has been changed now.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization has agreed that the elimination of medium-range missiles, envisioned in the draft treaty being discussed in Geneva, must not expose NATO to Soviet short-range weapons.

What the Soviets have said this week seems to indicate that it is a step backward," a diplomat said.

"There's a lot of murkiness in their position," the diplomat added, "but it seems to represent a backing off from their earlier willingness to include some kind of numerical limit on short-range missiles as a part of the medium-range agreement."

Medium-range weapons have a range of about 600 to 3,400 miles (970 to 5,500 kilometers). They include Soviet SS-20s and U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles.

Short-range missiles have a range less than 600 miles.

Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, announced last month that Moscow was willing to negotiate a medium-range treaty independently of other issues and the United States submitted a counterproposal.

AP

WORLD BRIEFS

FitzGerald Quits as Fine Gael Leader

DUBLIN (Reuters) — The former Irish prime minister, Garret FitzGerald, bowed out of politics on Wednesday. He resigned as leader of the Fine Gael party, which was heavily defeated in the general election last month.

He turned over the prime ministership to Charles Haughey, head of the Fianna Fail party, on Tuesday when Mr. Haughey formed a minority coalition government in a narrow parliamentary vote.

Mr. FitzGerald, 61, who had headed Fine Gael for 10 years and was twice prime minister at the head of coalition governments, said a speedy resignation would give his party time to pick a new leader and rebuild its image before the next election. A new election is expected soon.

U.S. Envoy Warns Spain on Troops

MADRID (Reuters) — Vernon A. Walters, the U.S. representative to the United Nations, said Wednesday that the United States was prepared to withdraw its troops from Spain if the government was hostile to its presence.

"If Spaniards don't want us here, we will go the same way as we did in France," Mr. Walters said in an interview on the private radio station SER. He was referring to the departure of U.S. troops two decades ago when Charles de Gaulle withdrew France from NATO's integrated command.

The United States and Spain are negotiating a reduction in the number of servicemen, currently 12,500, stationed at four U.S. bases in Spain. The cut is a condition of Spain's continued membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization that was voted by Spaniards in a referendum 12 months ago.

Baker's Pullout Helps Bush, Poll Says

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Howard H. Baker Jr.'s departure from the field of Republican presidential contenders has helped Vice President George Bush increase his lead over Senator Bob Dole of Kansas as the favorite for the nomination, a Washington Post-ABC News Poll shows.

On the Democratic side, with the decision of Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York not to seek nomination, the former Colorado senator Gary Hart added to his lead. His support among Democrats grew from 39 percent in January to 46 percent now, the poll showed. The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson remained relatively steady at 14 percent. No other Democrat had more than 4 percent support in the nationwide poll of 1,511 people, conducted March 5-9.

The poll showed that Mr. Bush had the support of 47 percent of Republicans, up 12 percentage points from January, while Mr. Dole, the Senate minority leader, had the support of 26 percent, up 6. Mr. Bush benefited the most from Mr. Baker's decision to become White House chief of staff rather than seek the Republican nomination. Mr. Baker had the support of 13 percent of Republicans in the January survey.

Rights Panel Rebuffs U.S. on Cuba

GENEVA (Reuters) — The United Nations Human Rights Commission rejected on Wednesday an attempt by the United States to subject Cuba to special scrutiny for alleged abuses of fundamental freedoms.

By a 19-18 vote, the commission endorsed an Indian motion to shelve a U.S. resolution expressing deep concern over alleged human rights violations, directing Cuba to respond to the allegations and calling on it to release all its political prisoners. There were six abstentions.

In the final week of its annual six-week session in Geneva, the commission also voted 17-15 to take no action on a rival draft by Cuba alleging oppression of Indian, black and Puerto Rican communities in the United States. There were 11 abstentions.

U.S. human rights officials said there were about 15,000 political prisoners in Cuba, although no figure was named in the resolution.

Plane Dropped Drugs, Honduras Says

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (UPI) — Honduran Air Force officials said Wednesday that suspected drug traffickers were aboard the cargo plane that was shot down on Monday as it flew over Honduran territory.

Three persons were reported killed in the crash.

Military officials said the DC-3 was shot down when the pilot refused to identify himself or land near the Salvadoran border about 100 miles (160 kilometers) west of Tegucigalpa.

They said that no drugs, arms or other cargo were uncovered in the wreckage, but that said drugs were dropped from the plane in mid-flight.

For the Record

David Karnes, a Republican businessman, was appointed by the governor of Nebraska on Wednesday to complete the unexpired U.S. Senate term of Edward Zorinsky, a Democrat. Mr. Zorinsky, a Democrat, died Friday of a heart attack.

Hebrew legislators unanimously approved on Tuesday a new draft constitution, which is considered to be one of the most liberal in the country's history. The draft constitution will be presented to voters for ratification in a referendum on March 29.

The military government of Nigeria imposed Wednesday a dusk-to-dawn curfew on the northern state of Kaduna after clashes last week between Muslims and Christians, in which 11 persons died. All schools and colleges in the state also were ordered to close, a government statement said.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Snow melting in Istanbul after a week of storms caused floods and traffic jams Wednesday. Banks and government offices reopened in the city after being closed because of the weather. The Turkish government said conditions should return to normal by the weekend.

UTA, the French airline, has announced it will reduce prices on most of its flights to French-speaking Africa starting in May. The reductions will range to up to 65 percent of the normal economy class fare.

East Germans Begin AIDS Campaign

BERLIN — East Germany has begun a major information campaign against AIDS, and its broadcasting media is being used for the first time to warn of the dangers of infection by virus.

The campaign, which breaks several social prohibitions, was started on Tuesday by Radio Youth, a pop music station created last year.

An expert on infectious diseases from an East Berlin hospital, Renate Baumgarten, gave detailed descriptions of homosexual practices and described how those practices may lead to contracting AIDS.

She also explained how condoms should be used and warned against sexual promiscuity.

According to West German specialists, condoms made in Eastern Europe are of poor quality and do not guarantee total protection.

For the first time, AIDS was also discussed on East German television on Tuesday in a live, call-in discussion between specialists and the public.

One of the specialists, Professor Niels Stumichen, head of the dermatology department at Charité Hospital in East Berlin, said on the program that one person had died of the disease in East Germany and that 14 had been shown by blood

tests to carry the virus. Acquired immune deficiency syndrome destroys the body's immunity system against fatal infections and cancers.

He said that one million East Germans have been screened for the disease by blood tests.

Iceland Plans Quarantine

Iceland is planning to quarantine carriers of the AIDS virus who continue to have sexual relations with uninfected people, Reuters reported from Reykjavik.

Two persons have died of AIDS in Iceland, but doctors estimate hundreds of Icelanders might carry the virus.

Pall Sigurdsson, secretary-general of the Health Ministry, said Tuesday that the authorities were

India Toughens Testing of Foreigners

NEW DELHI — Tourists visiting India for more than a month will be required to undergo AIDS blood tests and foreign students seeking to enter Indian universities will have to prove they do not have the disease, it was announced Wednesday.

The human resources development minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao, said that beginning in the 1988 academic year, foreign students will have to take the AIDS tests when they take university admission tests. He did not say when the mandatory tests for tourists would be introduced.

MEMORIAL NOTICE

STRAUSS — A memorial service will be held for Julius Strauss at the Pineswood Hall, 1 London Wall, London EC2, at 12:00 (noon), on Monday, March 30th, 1987.

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UEFA

BERN — The UEFA Association of Football Clubs has decided to hold a referendum on Wednesday to decide on the future of the association.

The referendum will be held on Wednesday night on the grounds of the UEFA headquarters in Bern.

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SCOREBOARD

NFL Leaders

OFFENSE

Yards: Tom Brady, New England Patriots, 1,007

Touchdowns: Tom Brady, New England Patriots, 11

Interceptions: Tom Brady, New England Patriots, 1

Defenses: Tom Brady, New England Patriots, 1

GOALKEEPING

Save Percentage

Martin Keane, Tottenham Hotspur, 90.3

John Lukic, Liverpool, 89.8

Paul Robinson, Newcastle, 89.2

Tommy Wright, Manchester City, 88.7

REGISTRATION

Members

Members: 2,345

Non-Members: 1,234

Total: 3,579

PGA Leaders

US Open

Tommy Morris, 276

Greg Norman, 280

David Lynn, 284

Tommy Stinson, 288

Congressional Immunity Expected for Businessman Tied to Iran Affair Finances

WASHINGTON — House and Senate committees planned to vote late Wednesday on legislation that would grant immunity from prosecution to Albert Hakim, an Iranian-born businessman who played a central role in the financial dealings of the Iran-contra affair, congressional sources said.

By granting immunity to Mr. Hakim, these sources said, congressional investigators hope to secure testimony and access to financial records about the financial arrangements by which arms were sold to Iran and the profits were

diverted to the rebels fighting the Nicaraguan government.

Mr. Hakim was a close associate of a retired U.S. Air Force major general, Richard V. Secord, who was a principal deputy of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North in the plan established to funnel private funds to the contra.

Also, the congressional committees are hoping to avoid a public clash with the special prosecutor investigating the affair over how swiftly to grant limited immunity. Particularly at issue is immunity for General Secord, Colonel North, who was dismissed from the Na-

tional Security Council staff in November, and a former national security adviser, Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter.

The three have refused to answer questions voluntarily, invoking their Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination.

The issue of immunity is important because congressional investigators say that they are not likely to learn the full story behind the affair without hearing from Colonel North, Admiral Poindexter and General Secord.

The special prosecutor, Lawrence E. Walsh, told the House committee on Tuesday that he would oppose any attempt to provide immunity for "at least 90 days."

When a witness is granted use immunity, his testimony before Congress cannot be used against him unless it is corroborated by evidence gathered independently.

Mr. Walsh said "the danger is substantial" that granting use immunity to either Colonel North or Admiral Poindexter ahead of such a timetable would compromise his investigation, which is expected to result in criminal prosecutions.

"We will do our utmost to avoid this conflict with the counsel, and I'm sure we can," said Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii and chairman of the Senate committee, after the meeting on Wednesday with Mr. Walsh.

Members of the House committee investigating the Iran-contra affair also were to again discuss the proposed delay on Wednesday.

When Mr. Walsh discussed the delay on Tuesday with the House panel's members, he said, "They gave me a very full hearing, and by their questions showed a sincere concern for the problems of the

prosecution and a sense of their own responsibility for doing a thorough and careful job of great importance and difficulty."

Move Expected in 60 Days

David E. Rosenbaum of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington.

Mr. Inouye and the vice chairman of the Senate panel, Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire, said after the meeting that, as a practical matter, it would be at least 60 days before immunity would be given.

No one on the committees

voiced any doubt that the three men would eventually be granted immunity if they continued to refuse to testify voluntarily.

Mr. Rudman noted that the law allowed the prosecutor to delay congressional grants of immunity for up to 30 days. Moreover, he said it would take another month or more to "prepare the witnesses for testimony."

Once a congressional committee decides to give immunity to a witness, the prosecutor may, under the law, delay the process for 30 days. Mr. Walsh said that if the lawmakers agreed to a 90-day deferral, he would not ask for a further delay. But he said that if Congress moved much faster than that, he would take advantage of his capacity to stall the process for a month.

Neither committee is likely to take a vote on the issue until next week. Mr. Inouye said that the committee leaders had agreed that decisions on immunity would be made jointly by the two panels.

Earlier Tuesday, Archibald Cox, the first special prosecutor in the Watergate case, sent letters to all members of the committees urging them to delay giving immunity to the central witnesses.

U.S. Envoy Says North Offered Help

WASHINGTON — The U.S. ambassador to Switzerland, Faith Ryan Whittlesey, has said that Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North offered to find her a lawyer when she came under Justice Department investigation last fall.

But, she said Tuesday, she had no role in the Iran-contra affair and did not know that Colonel North had gone to Switzerland to set up secret bank accounts.



Faith Ryan Whittlesey

Testifying before a Foreign Affairs subcommittee of the House of Representatives, Mrs. Whittlesey said that when she worked in the White House as director of public liaison she often arranged for Colonel North, then a National Security Council aide, to brief groups on U.S. policy on Central America.

But she said his two calls to her last fall, before the Iran arms sales were disclosed, were "purely personal."

"I had no part in the Iran-contra matter," Mrs. Whittlesey said. "I never raised money for the Nicaraguan resistance."

Mrs. Whittlesey declined to say whether the station chief of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in Switzerland had talked to her about delays in the U.S. request to freeze Swiss bank accounts set up by Colonel North to divert funds from the Iranian arms sales to the rebels fighting Nicaragua's government.

The chairman of the subcommittee, Daniel A. Mica, Democrat of Florida, called the hearing as a result of allegations involving an \$80,000 embassy entertainment fund that Mrs. Whittlesey raised from private donors. Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d found in December that there was insuffi-

Officials See Poor Outlook for U.S.-Iran Relations

WASHINGTON — As details of the secret U.S. arms-for-hostages initiative continue to become known, the positions of both the United States and Iran have hardened, and there is little likelihood of substantial improvement soon in relations between the two countries, according to U.S. officials and experts on Iran.

"The Iran initiative broke a kind of taboo against the United States and Iran doing business with each other," said Shaul Bakhash, professor of history at George Mason University. "But any change in U.S.-Iranian relations will be slow and difficult."

He said progress would come only after the end of the regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Iranian leader, who is 84.

One indication that there is no sense of urgency on the U.S. side is that interagency meetings held under the leadership of Michael H. Armacost, the U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs, have focused almost exclusively on redesigning a regional policy for the Gulf and not on relations between the United States and Iran, administration officials said.

Mr. Armacost has held these meetings since November, when the first revelations about the arms sales were made and Secretary of State George P. Shultz resumed control of U.S. policy toward Iran.

In an attempt to restore the credibility of U.S. foreign policy, especially with friendly Arab governments, Mr. Armacost and other officials have strongly reasserted that the United States will sell no more arms to Iran.

In interviews early in January, Mr. Shultz indicated that he believed there was a basis for the two countries to work out a new relationship.

But in an appearance before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee later in the month, Mr. Shultz said several obstacles stood in the way of the better relations that he

said the United States wanted with Iran. According to Mr. Shultz, they included Iran's continuation of the war with Iraq, its sponsorship of terrorism and its collusion with terrorists elsewhere in the region.

"We are still in principle interested in some kind of communication, dialogue, channel with Iran," a State Department official said, "but have publicly and privately ruled out arms and hostages from the agenda. The Iranians, of course, don't like this new message."

"Right now we have to demonstrate the reliability and continuation of our policy with the Arab side. We can't be forced to choose between Arabs and Persians."

On the Iranian side, statements by Mr. Khomeini, especially about President Ronald Reagan, have shifted from a tone that approached sympathy to one of an-

tagonism. This is apparently an effort to defend Iran's policy in light of revelations in the Tower commission report about high-level Iranian involvement with Americans and Israelis.

Two months ago, Hashemi Rafsanjani, who has emerged as the country's foreign policy spokesman since the arms deal revelations, castigated Americans for criticizing Mr. Reagan, saying that "they lack the discretion to show courtesy to their elders."

The day after the Tower commission report was released, however, Mr. Rafsanjani, who is speaker of the Iranian Majlis, or legislature, accused the president of either lying to the American people or suffering from amnesia.

"An old man, in the evening of life, should seek repentance," he said of Mr. Reagan. In addition, he and other Iranian leaders are no longer making statements suggesting that Iran would be willing to continue to use its influence with kidnappers who are holding Americans hostage in Lebanon, in exchange for arms and the release of Iranian assets frozen by the United States.

One group that appears undaunted by the political effects of the Iran affair is made up of Iranian would-be arms brokers who have been showing up at U.S. government offices in Washington and at U.S. embassies in Europe, hoping to cash in on what they see as a major growth industry with unlimited potential.

Administration officials say they listen to the stories, explain official U.S. policy and turn the would-be arms brokers away.



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Reagan to Praise Shultz, Weinberger

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan intends to say in his radio address this weekend that Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and Secretary of State George P. Shultz gave him "sound advice" in opposing the Iran arms sales but that he "didn't heed it," a senior White House official said.

If Mr. Reagan makes this statement, it would appear to contradict his assertion last week that he accepts the criticism of Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger by the Tower review board.

The White House official took the unusual step Tuesday of disclosing the prospective contents of the president's radio speech after the disclosure that Mr. Weinberger had unsuccessfully sought to include such a statement in Mr. Reagan's nationally televised address on the Iran-contra affair last week.

On Tuesday, Martin Fitzwater, the chief White House spokesman, read a statement praising Mr. Weinberger and pointedly refused to repeat the endorsements Friday of the board's criticisms of the two cabinet officers.

Mr. Reagan has "the highest confidence and trust" in Mr. Weinberger, who is a "distinguished member" of the cabinet, Mr. Fitzwater said. He added that Mr. Reagan "looks forward" to Mr. Weinberger continuing to serve at the Pentagon during the next two years. He offered to read a similar statement about Mr. Shultz.

The senior White House official said the president would use the radio address to praise the perfor-

mance of Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger during the deliberations on Iran. The official said the address is expected to focus on Mr. Reagan's planned foreign policy agenda, and in that context Mr. Reagan would say he expected both of them to remain in office during his final two years.

The official said Mr. Reagan also would repeat his statement that he does not challenge the overall findings of the special review board. Its chairman was former Senator John G. Tower, a Texas Republican.

But Mr. Reagan intends to say the specific conclusions about Mr. Weinberger and Mr. Shultz are "not the same as his," the official said.

"Usually, we're trying to catch people who are trying to beat the system," said Robert M. Stutman, special agent in charge of the Federal Drug Enforcement Administration in New York. "These people were the system, and they became corrupt."

At Kennedy, the ring transferred much of the cocaine to domestic flights and delivered it to nine cities in the United States and Canada, officials said. At times the ring flew couriers to Brazil and back on regularly scheduled flights and then erased all evidence from the airline's computers that the trips had taken place.

The case underscores the difficulties in stopping drug smuggling,

40 Seized in JFK-Brazil Cocaine Ring

NEW YORK — Federal agents and the Port Authority police have reported breaking up a sophisticated ring of airline workers that had smuggled almost \$1.5 billion worth of cocaine into John F. Kennedy International Airport aboard Pan American World Airways flights from Brazil.

The ring was regularly able to bring suitcases containing 50 to 90 pounds (22 to 40 kilograms) of cocaine into the United States, the authorities said, because its members' knowledge of airline procedures and their trusted positions at airports allowed them to avoid customs inspections.

The authorities said Tuesday they arrested 40 persons in raids at the airport and around the New York City area on Tuesday and in scattered arrests last week. They included 16 current or former Pan Am employees, two Delta Airlines workers and eight Eastern Airlines workers.

The 16 associated with Pan Am included airport management personnel and passenger-service agents at Kennedy and in Rio de Janeiro.

particularly at U.S. airports, where thousands of international flights arrive each week and where thousands of workers have access to baggage, aircraft and arriving passengers who have not cleared customs.

Sterling Johnson, New York state special narcotics prosecutor, said it was likely that smuggling was going on at other airlines.

The assertion that the group brought \$1.5 billion worth of cocaine into the country is a rough estimate, the authorities said.

The man charged with heading the ring, Art Vanwort, 39, a native of the Netherlands, had more than \$5 million in cash when he returned from Pan Am in 1984 and returned to his homeland, according to law-enforcement officials. He was arrested Tuesday at a New York hotel.

Plot Reported to Seize French Actress

PARIS — Three young men from prominent families and a woman companion who were arrested after a gunfight and car chase in Paris have told the police that they had planned to kidnap the daughter of Serge Gainsbourg, a French pop musician.

Police sources said the group intended next week to seize Charlotte Gainsbourg, a teen-age actress who lives in Paris with her mother, the actress Jane Birkin. The plan was to hold Miss Gainsbourg in a Brit-

tany village until her parents paid a 5 million franc (\$820,000) ransom.

The three men, Philippe Lachavanne, Laurent Communiar and Edouard de Faucigny-Lucinge, were arrested along with Christelle Rodrigues, Mr. Faucigny-Lucinge's seriously wounded in the gunfight with police Monday.

The group had fired on police guarding the home of the deputy mayor of Paris, Jean Tibéri, in an attempt to obtain police uniforms for use in the kidnapping, police sources said.

Lobby's Warnings Scared the Elderly, House Panel Told

WASHINGTON — A lobby group headed by the son of President Franklin D. Roosevelt has been accused of frightening the elderly with a direct-mail fund campaign that warned that the Social Security retirement system might collapse. The group raised \$30 million in 1985 and as much as \$40 million last year.

Witnesses at a House Ways and Means subcommittee hearing charged that the National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare, which was set up to lobby against benefits cuts, used most of the money to raise more funds. Bill Archer, Republican of Texas, objected to a "mail campaign of fear."

James Roosevelt, the group's chairman, and William Wever, the organization's counsel, sharply disputed the general accusations and some of their critics' statistics, contending that the group spends only 15 percent of its funds on fundraising.

Mr. Roosevelt, a former House Democrat whose father helped create Social Security in 1935, said the group was "highly visible and we are hard-hitting with our message."

Mr. Roosevelt added: "To say that we are frightening older people by warning against Medicare cuts and against proposals to freeze cuts and against Social Security 'tamers' is tantamount to blaming Paul Revere for the British coming to Concord."



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After Quakes, Quito Seeks Debt Relief

United Press International
QUITO, Ecuador — Ecuador said Wednesday that it would seek new loans and a rescheduling of its foreign debt after the devastating earthquakes last week that interrupted oil exports.

"What is happening in our country cannot be compared to any other time," said Finance Minister Domingo Cordóvez. "It is the worst economic crisis."

Ten earthquakes and aftershocks struck Thursday night through Friday afternoon. The strongest registered 6.8 on the open-ended Richter scale.

The Red Cross said Wednesday that it believed more than 300 people were killed and 4,000 are missing in the earthquakes and resulting mudslides. More than 90,000 families were affected, and the trans-Andean oil pipeline was ruptured.

Even before the earthquakes, Ecuador's economy was deeply troubled. The country signed a multilateral debt rescheduling agreement in December 1985 that covered virtually all its debt to commercial banks worldwide.

Because oil accounts for up to two-thirds of Ecuador's exports and as much as 60 percent of government revenues, the sharp drop in oil prices last year put the agreement in jeopardy even before the earthquakes hit.

In January, Ecuador stopped paying the interest, estimated at \$920 million annually, on its \$8.2 billion foreign debt. The country sought a rescheduling of its payments of principal, semiannual payments of interest instead of quarterly payments and a lowering of interest rates. Ecuador subsequently missed January and February interest payments.

Officials said the suspension of oil exports, caused by the destruction of the pipeline in the earthquakes, would cost the country \$370 million during the emergency.

Ecuador will "need a global renegotiation of its debt service since the country will not be able to export oil for four or five months," said Alberto Dahik, economic adviser to President León Febres Cordero, in a television interview.

"We have to seek an additional arrangement," he said, "since the proposals presented to the international banks on this year's payments on the debt are not viable."

He said Ecuador would ask its creditors for a rescheduling of its payments "and additional resources from the international financial system."

In a televised speech Monday night, Mr. Febres Cordero said he would ask for official loans from an unspecified international development organization and other nations to offset the millions in lost oil exports and oil pipeline repairs.

He asked Ecuador's 12 fellow members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries and other oil-producing nations to assume Ecuador's sales commitments. Ecuador, he said, would repay them in oil when it was able to resume exports.

Colombia outlined a plan Tuesday to pump 30,000 barrels of Ecuadorian crude a day through its pipeline system for export. Colombia also pledged to supply 225,000 barrels for Ecuador's domestic use.

Venezuela said it would deliver five million barrels to Ecuador for internal use, and sources said it was considering supplying oil to Ecuador's foreign clients. Ecuador uses about 100,000 barrels of oil daily.



PRINCELY COMFORT — Prince Charles reassuring Lisa Fisher, a 4-year-old who survived last week's British ferry disaster. The prince visited survivors at Fabiola Hospital near Zeebrugge, Belgium, on Wednesday.

BERLIN: Should West Meet East?

(Continued from Page 1)
 German officials, including Chancellor Helmut Kohl, will attend Mr. Honecker's presence thus would tend to legitimize West Berlin's claim that it has special links with West Germany.

The invitation to Mr. Honecker, which had the allies' approval, was designed to "smoke out" the East Germans by encouraging them to spell out the conditions under which Mr. Diepgen would make the trip in October.

Nevertheless, city officials said that they hoped Mr. Honecker would accept the invitation. If he did, Mr. Diepgen could go to East Berlin in October saying that both sides had compromised.

Kohl Re-elected Chancellor by Bundestag

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service
BONN — Helmut Kohl was formally re-elected chancellor of West Germany on Wednesday as his center-right coalition concluded negotiations for a cabinet and policies to guide the country for the next four years.

Franz Josef Strauss, the rightist minister-president of Bavaria, decided not to join the new Kohl cabinet, which has only two new faces. The 71-year-old Christian Democrat was reported to have declined the post of deputy chancellor and the ministries of defense, finance and interior.

Mr. Strauss was widely blamed for contributing to the poor showing of the Christian Democrats in the Jan. 25 election because of his fierce attacks on the junior coalition partners, the Free Democrats.

Mr. Kohl, 56, was elected to his second four-year term by a vote of 253-225 in the Bundestag. He first became chancellor in October 1982 when the Free Democratic Party deserted its alliance with the left-of-center Social Democratic Party, toppling the government of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The major shift in the new cabinet was the assignment of a fourth ministry to the Free Democrats in recognition of their strong showing in the January election. Jürgen Möllemann, who had been a minister of state in the Foreign Ministry, became education minister.

Hans Klein, a Bavarian Christian Democratic deputy, took charge of the ministry for aid to developing countries while Dorothee Wilms, who had been education minister, was given charge of the sensitive ministry that watches over relations with East Germany.

Before the election, Mr. Strauss had made little secret of his ambition to supplant Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of the Free Democratic Party.

One of Mr. Genscher's most salient initiatives since the election has been to call for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to engage Mikhail S. Gorbachev and "take him at his word" regarding the "democratization" of Soviet politics.

Mr. Kohl, according to West German officials, will make relations with the Soviet Union a central theme of a government declaration he will give next week.

Hungary, Romania Openly Dispute Minority Issue

Agence France-Press
VIENNA — Hungary and Romania have exchanged veiled diplomatic attacks over the treatment of the estimated two million ethnic Hungarians in Romania, which according to human rights groups is becoming increasingly repressive.

The dispute came out in the open on Sunday when Gyula Horn, the Hungarian secretary of state for foreign affairs, said that "one cannot speak of fruitful and truly friendly relations between two Communist countries if there are problems with national minorities."

In a television interview reported by the Hungarian MTI news agency and monitored in Vienna, Mr. Horn highlighted the plight of "millions" of "Hungarians living in our vicinity," without specifically naming Romania.

But he added that while Hungary was using its "right to draw attention to the importance of problems of Hungarian nationals living outside our frontiers," this did not mean that "we want to get involved in the internal affairs of a neighboring country."

Laszlo Hamos, president of the Hungarian Human Rights Foundation in New York, said the Hungarian initiative was "urgently needed because Romania had 'passed repressive measures' with aims ranging from 'the cultural elimination of the Hungarian minority to physical aggression against its members.'"

Romania reacted to the proposed resolution with a condemnation issued by the official body of the country's national minorities, the Council of Magyar and German Nationality Workers. The statement rejected "any pretension to giving lessons on ways of solving nationality questions."

Examples of Romanian repression have been reported by the Hungarian Press of Transylvania, an underground newspaper for western Romania, where most of the ethnic Hungarians live.

The paper said 20 Hungarian students were beaten by the police in the Transylvanian town of Cluj last month for burning furniture and portraits of the Romanian leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, because there was no heating at their hostel.

The paper also reported that the

Romanian secret police had twice made attempts to cover up the "doubtful" circumstances of the deaths of two Hungarians.

The paper said the editor of the official Hungarian-language newspaper, Iqsz Szó, had been seized by the police not to deviate from the official version of the death of Istvan Sutoe, 38, a poet, in a speech at Mr. Sutoe's funeral on Jan. 31.

According to the official version, Mr. Sutoe died from the cold while on a 60-mile (100-kilometer) train trip in Transylvania.

The Hungarian Press said that the police reacted similarly after the death in January of a 25-year-old teacher. The authorities said the teacher, Julia Kerestesi, committed suicide after being transferred from Transylvania to a school in a Romanian-dominated town.

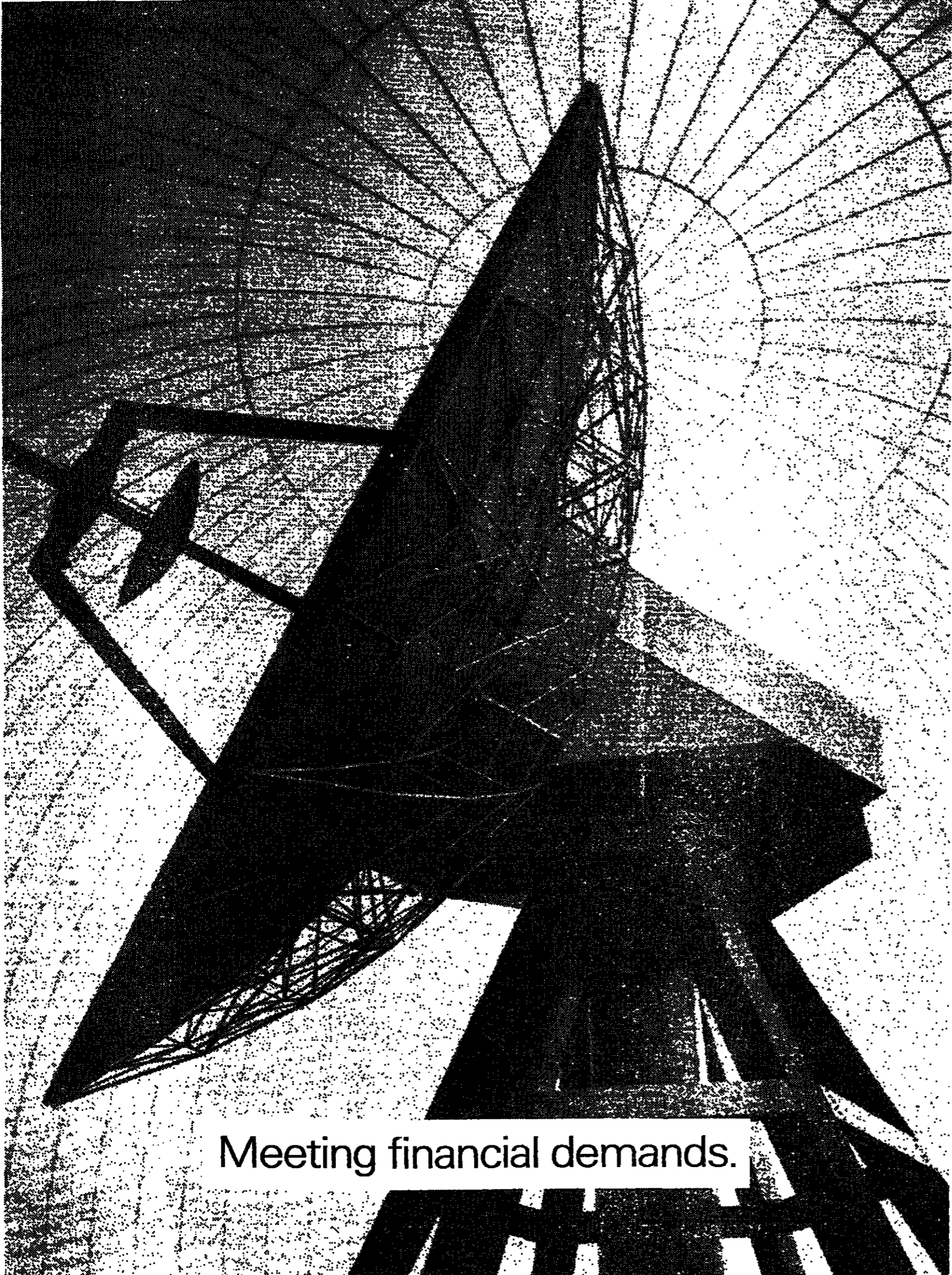
PRAGUE: 5 Leaders of the Jazz Section Are Convicted

(Continued from Page 1)
 despite the sentences and ongoing ban. An interim Jazz Section committee has been in existence since Mr. Srp and the other leaders were arrested Sept. 2.

In a final statement to the court, Mr. Srp predicted that the two-day trial "will go down in history" and maintained that the group had been suppressed in violation of the Czechoslovak Constitution and the 1975 Helsinki accord, a landmark East-West pact with provisions for

free expression and other human rights.

Founded in 1971 as a branch of the musicians' union, the Jazz Section irked the authorities by rejecting Communist Party tutelage and ignoring official cultural doctrines. It won widespread popularity by supporting new music trends such as punk rock, and took advantage of its printing privileges to publish provocative studies of art trends ranging from dada to the music of Lennon.



Meeting financial demands.

ARMS: Senators Seek Compromise Over ABM Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)
 program entails a space-based defense against missiles.

The administration would not carry out tests on the SDI program that violate the traditional version of the treaty while the compromise was in effect.

The administration would authorize U.S. negotiators in Geneva to explore the question of what limits should be placed on testing and development of defensive systems.

The administration would seek to resolve the dispute between Democratic Senate leaders and the White House over the ratification of two 1970s treaties that limit the size of underground explosions. This would be done by dropping the administration's requirement that two votes be taken on the treaties before they go into effect.

Some congressional experts are highly critical of the proposed compromise. They say that the Senate approved the treaty in 1972 on the assumption that it set strict limits on defensive systems and they maintain that the Senate should

reassert this understanding in order to maintain its constitutional role as a treaty-approving body.

The critics say that Congress would block the spending of funds for SDI tests if no compromise were reached.

Noncompliance Report
R. Jeffrey Smith of The Washington Post reported from Washington.
 Mr. Reagan told Congress on Tuesday that he stood by earlier assertions that the Soviet Union had failed to comply with six arms agreements and might be preparing a defense against attack by U.S. ballistic missiles.

"We have deep, continuing concerns about Soviet noncompliance" with the ABM treaty, Mr. Reagan said as he presented an annual report on Soviet treaty non-compliance. He cited Soviet construction of a missile detection and tracking radar near the city of Krasnoyarsk, in central Siberia.

Two other Soviet missile-defense activities, involving the testing of smaller radars and the operation of Soviet air defenses, were judged in the report to be ambiguous but

nonetheless "potential" or "probable" violations of the ABM treaty.

But Mr. Reagan did not accept a stronger Defense Department allegation that the Soviet Union was preparing a nationwide missile defense. The report states that activities cited by the department, including the construction of two large radars and improvements to the missile-interceptor network around Moscow, "appear to be consistent with the ABM treaty."

The report also alludes to evidence that emerged in January. The evidence, according to officials, included reports of changes in the appearance of the Krasnoyarsk radar and the dismantling of several Soviet radars. Some officials interpreted the evidence as being part of a Soviet effort to meet the administration's concerns on compliance.

AFGHAN: Pakistanis Counter UN Optimism on Talks

(Continued from Page 1)
 Kabul after the Soviet Union withdraws and Pakistan, with U.S. guarantees, ensures an end to Afghan guerrilla operations from its soil. A UN observer force would oversee the accord on ending infiltration.

That issue is not included in the Geneva negotiations but now is widely seen as the key to an agreement in the UN talks.

"Geneva does not provide the solution," the Pakistani official said.

Based on a series of signals from Moscow in the fall, Pakistani officials had been hopeful that the Kremlin finally would show willingness to bring the Afghan conflict to an end.

Such a step would prove popular in Pakistan, which tends to see much of its internal troubles as stemming from the presence of

about three million Afghan refugees and from the influx of modern weapons that has accompanied the aid program for Afghan guerrillas.

That optimism was tempered by an apparently unfruitful meeting between the Pakistani foreign minister, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, and the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, in Moscow as Mr. Yaqub Khan was on his way to Geneva.

"If the Feb. 23 meeting of foreign ministers is indicative of the trend of Soviet thinking, hope is not there," the Pakistani official here said.

"There are two views of Moscow's actions," he said. "One is that it is all a facade and they don't intend to do anything. The second is that the broad desire to end the conflict has been translated into the hard decisions that are difficult to swallow."

The timing of a Soviet withdrawal and Moscow's intentions about the type of government that might later emerge in Kabul are critical and are related to the agreement worked out in Geneva to prevent further infiltration of arms or men from Pakistan into Afghanistan.

"There is no parallel obligation on Soviet troops internally," the official said, "so the longer the time frame, the more the option for Moscow to pursue a military solution. If you want to guarantee a political solution, it has to be a short time frame. It is not a subject on which we can bargain. It depends in effect on how long the resistance can survive without any external assistance."

According to this analysis, an agreement has to be reached on an acceptable government in Kabul before the Soviet pullout begins or there is the prospect of a bloodbath among contending factions.

FRANCE: Government Intervention Is Abiding Habit

(Continued from Page 1)
 said, "because France is a country of theologians."

Managers of the Paribas financial group found out recently that whatever campaign speeches said a year ago and the ministers say today, private enterprise still has its limits in France.

Nationalized by the Socialists, Paribas is being sold back to private stockholders by Mr. Chirac's government. When an unexpected outpouring of buyers flooded the offering, it became necessary to revise promises for a bonus share. So Paribas executives, in their minds out from under government intervention, quickly devised what they considered a fair plan and announced it to the public.

Mr. Balladur stepped in immediately, reminding all concerned that the government still owned Paribas for a few more months and that he,

therefore, was still the boss. Without saying what was wrong with the Paribas plan, he declared his Finance Ministry functionaries would solve the bonus problem their way, and that when they did, they would notify Paribas managers what to do.

"This is the kind of thing you can't get away from in France," smiled an official of Mr. Chirac's party, Rally for the Republic. "Chirac really wants to reduce the role of the state. For him, it is an absolute necessity. But it will take a long time to put it into place."

A ranking Socialist official said Frenchmen have come to expect government intervention in their lives and, as a result, naturally turn to government to solve their problems. When banks announced recently they would begin charging a fee for each check cashed, for example, consumer groups complained so strongly to the government that ministers stepped in.

"The check for a fee is an error," said Georges Chauvaud, commerce and handicrafts minister.

Finally, Mr. Balladur told the French Banking Association to reverse the decision, which it did.

Housing Minister Pierre Méhaignerie, similarly deluged with complaints, recently told landlords that rent increases should be limited to 10 percent. Some renters were getting notices of 50-percent and even 100-percent rises, permitted under a law introduced last year by Mr. Méhaignerie to lift rent controls as part of the government free-enterprise program.

"This custom of interventionism did not grow up all by itself," said the Socialist official. "It responds to something in French society, which turns to the government every time something goes wrong."

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Attacks on Civilians By Contras Persist

Atrocities Reported in Farm Areas That Rebels Assert Are Fair Targets

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service
ACOYAPA, Nicaragua—When gunfire erupted around the Quisilala cattle cooperative, Dominga Solana, 26 years old and quick, dived for cover. Her arm was shattered by a rifle bullet, but she survived and is hospitalized. Her mother and three other women at the cooperative, including a 15-year-old girl, were killed.

"The contras came in shooting, and we had no soldiers to defend us," Miss Solana said from her hospital bed. "They stole cattle and burned our houses."
The raid last week at Quisilala, near the town of La Esperanza, 225 miles (360 kilometers) east of Managua, was the most recent in a continuing series of attacks by U.S.-backed rebels, known as contras, against civilian targets. A trip through the contested zone indicated

that contras units operating here have not significantly changed their tactics. The contras' human rights record has cost them important political support in Washington and elsewhere, and some contra leaders have vowed to take action to change patterns of abuse. Contra squad leaders recently trained in the United States reportedly were taught to avoid civilian targets and concentrate on engaging the Sandinist army.

In this part of Nicaragua, the Sandinist government is widely unpopular. Contra forces arriving from bases in Honduras hope to build a military and a political base, according to diplomats. Yet in many towns in and around Chontales Province, residents have vivid stories to tell of atrocities they say have been committed by contra forces in recent months. "Naturally there are wounded soldiers too, but there is hardly ever

a time when we don't have civilian victims here," said Dr. Javier Luna, director of the Camilo Ortega Saeveda Hospital in Juigalpa, where Miss Solana is a patient. In the small farming village of El Nispero, a group of more than a dozen residents waiting for transportation near the main road Sunday told how six of their neighbors were killed in a contra raid on Dec. 9.

Speaking separately, several gave nearly identical accounts of the attack. They said that a 9-month-old infant was bayoneted to death and that two elderly women were shot and killed after being forced to lie on the dirt floor of their home. Also killed in the raid were two men cut down as they ran toward their homes and a pregnant woman who, villagers said, was shot in the stomach.

"They took three of our people away with them, and who knows if they are alive or dead," a resident, Antonio Diaz, said. "It was something terrible."
In the grazing country south of Acoyapa, in the heart of Nicaragua's beef belt, contras have managed to disrupt life on some government cooperatives. Their leaders have contended that as the cooperatives produce food for the government supply system and are normally guarded with Sandinist weapons, attacking them is a legitimate tactic.

Not all victims of contra attacks in the area are civilians. Area residents said, for example, that the seven persons killed in an attack on the village of Colonia Rio Rama on Feb. 16 were not civilians, as reported in the official Sandinist press, but rather armed and uniformed Sandinist soldiers. The residents' version was confirmed by foreigners who regularly travel through the area. Some of the civilians who have been killed by contras in the Acoyapa area in the past few months were government employees. Off the main roads, officials travel with caution. Some prefer to drive unmarked vehicles.

If such attacks are intended to reduce the mobility of government workers, they are having at least some success. "Our political work is made difficult by the presence of the enemy," said Marina Orozco, the Sandinist mayor of Acoyapa. "At this point, the revolution doesn't need more martyrs."



A worker at a cooperative farm near Acoyapa recovering from wounds suffered in a rebel attack on Jan. 12.

Ex-Contra Leader Says He Quit to Force Change

By James LeMoyné
New York Times Service
SAN SALVADOR—Arturo José Cruz, the leader who has resigned from the Nicaraguan rebel coalition, has expressed the hope that his departure will "shake up" U.S. and rebel officials and force them to face the necessity of fundamentally reorganizing the guerrilla movement.

"I hope my resignation will convince people that the need for reform is more radical, more urgent than ever," Mr. Cruz said in a telephone interview Tuesday from San José, Costa Rica. "Unless there is deep reform, the problems of the Nicaraguan opposition will go on."
Mr. Cruz appears to have succeeded in provoking a strong reaction, prompting U.S. officials Monday to ask other rebel leaders in Costa Rica to enter into negotiations to create a new directorate for the United Nicaraguan Opposition, according to two rebel officials. They said the negotiations were expected to be very difficult.

[Pedro Joaquín Chamorro Jr., who replaced Adolfo Calero Portocarrero as a member of the rebel directorate, said Tuesday that it was seeking to replace Mr. Cruz with a person of international prestige, and to "be backed by the diverse Nicaraguan forces and act

cohesively," United Press International reported from San José. Mr. Calero recently resigned from the rebel leadership. Mr. Cruz's gesture of resigning from the directorate in order to demand reforms is characteristic of the contradictory career of a man who served first as a top Sandinist official and then became one of the Sandinists' leading opponents. He said he remained a firm opponent of the Sandinists, and would keep pressing for "a democratic solution" in his country.

"I feel tremendously frustrated because we Nicaraguans are going in circles," Mr. Cruz said. "We started in 1977 with one dictatorship, only to have a new dictatorship led by the Sandinistas emerge in 1979. It would be terrible to create a new dictatorship if we defeat the Sandinistas. For me it is the duty of Nicaraguan democrats to see this does not happen."
Mr. Cruz, 63, said he had found, after two extremely difficult years, that he could not force reform from within the rebel movement. As a result, he said, he had chosen to publicize the necessity of changing the rebel leadership and political program by resigning.

He said he joined the United Nicaraguan Opposition in 1985 at the strong urging of U.S. officials,

who promised that his entry would mark a serious effort to broaden and democratize a guerrilla opposition dominated by former followers of the Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza. Mr. Cruz said he had spent the time since in bitter confrontation with a "clique" led by Enrique Bermúdez, the military commander of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force rebel army, and by Mr. Calero, the group's political leader. He condemned the Reagan administration for allowing the Nicaraguan opposition to be controlled by military commanders and rightist politicians, who were originally chosen by the Central Intelligence Agency.

"The problem is that the United Nicaraguan Opposition is a vehicle that the clique of the FDN never let function," Mr. Cruz said, using the Spanish initials of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force. "The United States, by its indecision and ambivalence, supported the FDN."
Mr. Cruz said that creation of a unified leadership for the badly divided rebel movement would be difficult. He said he believed the new leaders would emerge from discussions among six key figures. These, he said, would include Mr. Calero; Mr. Bermúdez; Alfredo César, an independent cattle leader in Costa Rica; Brooklyn Rivera, a Miskito Indian leader; and Alfonso Robelo Callejas and Mr. Chamorro, rebel directors.

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Thach, Radio Hanoi said in a broadcast monitored in Bangkok. The report left little doubt that Vietnam had dropped its misgivings about the Soviet initiative with China that caused a cooling in Soviet-Vietnamese relations last year. China and Vietnam fought a border war in 1979. China says Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia is a barrier to normal Chinese relations with the Soviet Union.

House Democrats Unveil Trade Plan

United Press International
WASHINGTON—Democrats in the House of Representatives have unveiled sweeping trade legislation that attempts to crack down on unfair foreign trade practices by requiring the president to retaliate. But in a concession to the Reagan administration, the proposal put forward Tuesday, would give the president the option to refuse to take action if he believed that any counterretaliation that might be triggered would be more harmful to the United States than the original trading offense.

It would leave the method of retaliation up to the president. The Democratic chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Dan Rostenkowski of Illinois, said the success of any trade law reform "depends on whether our trading partners take us seriously." Mr. Rostenkowski put forth the plan on behalf of himself and Sam M. Gibbons, Democrat of Florida, the chairman of the trade subcommittee.

Last year, the United States posted a record trade deficit of nearly \$170 billion, with the largest single portion, \$58 billion, resulting from the trade gap with Japan.

The bill addresses the problem of dealing with countries that have "excessive" trade surpluses with the United States, such as Japan, Taiwan, South Korea and West Germany. But it significantly modifies the provision that caused the administration the greatest concern last year.

The original version, put forth by Representative Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri, would have required countries that had "excessive" trade surpluses with the United States and had demonstrated a pattern of unfair trading practices to reduce their exports to the United States by 10 percent a year. The new version drops the arbitrary percentage reduction and sets a six-month limit for negotiating an

end to unfair trade practices. If negotiations fail, the president would decide how to retaliate. Representative Donald J. Pease, Democrat of Ohio, expressed concern that the new bill represents a "significant weakening" of last year's version, which passed overwhelmingly in the House last year but failed to go through the Senate. However, several Republicans applauded the effort as a substantial improvement that addresses many, but not all, of the Reagan administration's trade concerns. The administration, which has agreed to work with Congress on a trade bill this year, reversing its position of last year, condemned the Gephardt amendment as protectionist. The U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter, described his initial reaction to the proposal as "overall, very positive." Mr. Yeutter, who discussed the proposal in a closed session with the panel, said, "Certainly, we have a long way to go on individual issues" but "we have advanced a very long way from a year ago." He said he was "cautiously optimistic" about the prospects of producing a trade bill that would be acceptable to the administration. The bill introduced Tuesday would also: Establish such violations of workers rights as substandard wages as an unfair trade practice subject to retaliation. Modify the procedure for industries hurt by imports to appeal for relief. Subject to civil penalties foreign manufacturers guilty of repeatedly "dumping" their products at below-market costs. Grant the administration as long as six years to negotiate new world trade rules under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade as long as it consulted closely with Congress. The administration had asked for a 10-year mandate.

Vietnam Gives Soviet Its Support for China Policy

United Press International
BANGKOK—Vietnam gave its support Wednesday to the Soviet Union's détente policy toward China, Hanoi's chief rival, and said it would work to bring peace to the region, Vietnamese radio reported. The endorsement was given to the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, who arrived from Cambodia and met the Vietnamese foreign minister, Nguyen Co

Thach, Radio Hanoi said in a broadcast monitored in Bangkok. The report left little doubt that Vietnam had dropped its misgivings about the Soviet initiative with China that caused a cooling in Soviet-Vietnamese relations last year. China and Vietnam fought a border war in 1979. China says Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia is a barrier to normal Chinese relations with the Soviet Union.

In Phnom Penh, Mr. Shevardnadze repeated Moscow's support for Cambodia and the Phnom Penh officials expressed their "profound thanks" for Soviet assistance, Cambodian radio reported. [Mr. Thach said his three hours of talks with Mr. Shevardnadze had been "fruitful" and had covered "Cambodia, China, the Asia-Pacific region and even the United States," Agence France-Press reported from Hanoi. Vietnam and the Soviet Union hold "a single position" on these issues. Mr. Thach said. Analysts said Soviet-Vietnamese tension eased last December when the congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party supported the Soviet Union's Asian policy and approved Soviet policy on normalizing relations with China.



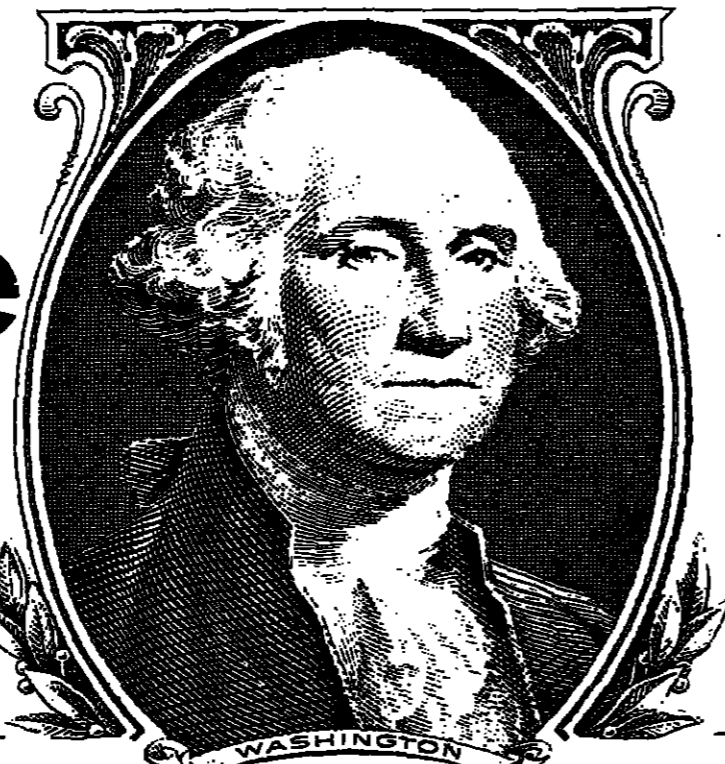
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Is the U.S. dollar up or down? Turn to Currency Rates, a daily listing in the Business/Finance section of the Trib.

The Front Page

AN INDEX ON THE WORLD



NEWSPHOTOS, PEOPLE, EVENTS

A perceptive reader once called the IHT "an index on the world" — a phrase that was meant to describe the paper as a whole — but is probably more appropriate to our front page.

Because our audience is so far-flung we don't look at the news through any national or political filter. We strive for a truly international perspective — a global context for our global audience.

We draw on what is probably the world's most prestigious news-gathering network. In addition to our own reporters in key news centers, we have direct access to the reports of all New York Times and Washington Post bureaus around the world. Plus reports from the Los Angeles Times and the major news services: The Associated Press, United Press International, Reuters and Agence France-Press.

Nearly 3 million words pour into our newsroom computers every day. A team of 40 professional editors selects, processes and condenses those words down to 3% of the original volume. What the editorial team chooses for page one is the most important news from around the world.

Who, What, Where, When, Why, How?

We try to be "scannable." Look at the first sentence of a Trib news story and you'll probably find the answer to most or all of those six vital questions. Stories are written "pyramid-style," with the most important facts up front, and others added in order of descending importance — to make sure you get the most information in the shortest reading time.



A WIDE SPECTRUM OF VIEWS

What other tenets of good journalism do we subscribe to?

- Fact is strictly separated from opinion. We keep reporting as objective as possible, with judgments attributed to their sources. Opinions are reserved for the editorial pages.
- Accuracy and fairness are paramount. Our editors spend a lot of time painstakingly checking facts and insuring that different viewpoints are represented, so you can be sure that what you read in the Trib is as fair and accurate as possible.

American and European Topics

REGULAR NEWS FEATURES
For those who want to keep up with trends in the U.S., "American Topics" appears each Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, usually on page 3. "European Topics" a similar selection of short, topical items on Europe, appears every Friday.

The Editorial Pages

A FORUM FOR WORLD OPINION
No. Helmut Schmidt, John Kenneth Galbraith, the Dalai Lama and Javier Perez de Cuellar do not work for the International Herald Tribune.

But articles by them — and by dozens of other world opinion leaders — have appeared recently on the Trib's editorial pages. Carefully separated from the news pages, the editorial pages present a wide range of analysis and opinion from many points of view and from every corner of the world.

On topics of particular international significance, the Trib's own editorial writers express the opinion of the global newspaper. Each day, editorials from The New York Times, The Washington Post and other journals give a sense of how other leading newspapers see the world. Among the widely respected columnists that appear regularly on the editorial page are:

- William Pfaff and Flora Lewis, writing on French and European affairs.
- Giles Merritt, writing from Brussels on the European Economic Community.
- U.S. President-watcher David Broder.
- Jonathan Power on the Third World.
- Cartoonists Oliphant, MacNelly.
- and a number of other columnists, representing a wide variety of viewpoints from George Will and William Safire to James Reston, Anthony Lewis and Tom Wicker.

Special Reports

TO READ AND TO KEEP
About 50 times a year, the Trib publishes in-depth reports on countries or topics of particular interest. From the Euromarkets to fashion from Austria to Japan, the reports are of the highest editorial quality. Which is why many readers keep them on file for future reference.

The Features Page

A CHANGE OF PACE
Most Trib readers find that their interests transcend the boundaries of any single culture. As the only newspaper specifically edited for the global citizen, the IHT reflects this international focus in its coverage of the arts and leisure.



FASHION, ARTS, SCIENCE, CULTURE

Every day of the week, the features page is fresh and different. Hebe Dorsey covers fashion — and the people who make it — on Tuesday.

Wednesday brings "The London Stage," with reviews of British theater.

Every Thursday a special "Science" page covers discoveries in science and medicine. Friday is the day for the sparkling "Travel" and "Weekend" sections. Special travel columns are designed for the frequent traveler, the gourmet and the discerning shopper. And the arts and culture coverage gives Trib readers special insight on trends and personalities worldwide.



TRAVEL FAR AND WIDE FOR BUSINESS OR PLEASURE

Saturday's fine arts features are highlighted by Souren Melikian's authoritative coverage of the art markets.

A brief guide to the International Herald Tribune, the global newspaper, for time-pressured readers.

The Business and Finance Section

The Trib's Business & Finance section is now bigger and better than ever. Whatever the subject may be — a basic resource, a major currency, a new product or regulation — the Trib specializes in spotting important trends and spotlights revealing details. Extensive financial tables include complete daily closing stock prices from the New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange, plus selected over-the-counter stocks.



Other daily listings include world currency rates, key money rates, commodity prices, futures and a round-up of world stock markets. Monday brings a special listing of Eurobond prices, plus mutual funds and a useful OTC list. And every day of the week now features an exclusive column of special interest to the international business community.

Monday
Eurobonds by Carl Gewirtz, one of Europe's most respected Euromarket analysts. Plus, World Stocks in Review, an overview of trading on major world stock markets and a look at likely developments ahead.

Tuesday
International Stock Markets. Investment strategies for the global portfolio. The trends, the probabilities, the "go" signals and the danger signals.

Wednesday
International Manager. Sherry Buchanan searches out creative solutions to far-reaching problems that cross national borders.

Thursday
Wall Street Watch. Interviews with analysts about how they're playing the U.S. markets.

Friday
Technology. The devices, the systems, the scientific breakthroughs that revitalize production and transform services.

Saturday
The Economic Scene. Penetrating analyses of the forces that are constantly reshaping the world economy. Plus Friday's closing prices.

And if you trade throughout the world's many financial markets, you can follow your stocks in our World Stock Markets tables.

Personal Investing

FOR THE INTERNATIONAL INVESTOR
On the second Monday of each month, "Personal Investing" provides an overview of investment opportunities and market conditions worldwide. Edited specifically for the high-net-worth individual, this special section provides lively analysis of world investment markets and a wide range of new investment instruments. Each month it presents a fresh and comprehensive report on investment strategies and topics ranging from world stock and bond markets, commodity trading, currencies and real estate to various aspects of personal money management.



WHERE TO PLACE YOUR MONEY

The Sports Page

The Trib covers all the international sports: tennis, golf, skiing, sailing, motor racing, rugby, soccer. Also the latest stories and scores of American sports.

The Back Page

Some readers have admitted that they turn to the back page even before glancing at the front page headlines. Hardly surprising, as this is where three Pulitzer winners alternate:
- Art Buchwald on Tuesday and Thursday.
- Russell Baker on Wednesday and Friday.
- William Safire, writing on Language each Monday.
The center-of-the-page feature is selected for its wide appeal and excellent writing. And in the "People" corner, interesting names make irresistible reading, day in, day out.

The Classified Ads

How many other dailies do you know with classified sections that offer such headings as "Money Management," "Moving," "Tax-Free Shopping," "Air Couriers" and "Precious Stones"? The Trib's classified ads specifically address the needs of an affluent, mobile, international audience.

- In the more common categories, you may want to note the following publication days:
- International Executive Positions each Thursday.
- International Real Estate on Friday.
- International Secretarial Positions each Tuesday.
- Holidays & Travel on Friday.
- International Education on Saturday. (For a copy of all ads that appeared in this section last year, request your complimentary copy of the IHT's International Education Guide.)
- International Business Opportunities, each Wednesday.
- International Art Exhibitions, Auction Sales, Collector's Guide, each Saturday.

The Comics page

Everyone needs a change of pace — and that's why the Trib's comics page is one of its most popular. You'll enjoy keeping up with the daily exploits of Charlie Brown and the rest of the Peanuts gang, Garfield, Dennis the Menace and all the others.



HUMOUR BOOKS, PUZZLES, WEATHER

But that's not all. Rounding out the page are the daily and Saturday crossword, the book review, bridge column, chess problem and jumble word puzzle. And if you're uncertain what to pack for your next trip, consult the world weather report.

How to get the most out of the Trib:

subscribe now and save up to **50%** off the newsstand price.*
* depending on country of residence.

We hope this guide will help you get more out of the newspaper of which Time Magazine wrote, "Many newsmen believe that for its slim size, the Trib is the most readable and informative daily published anywhere."

And we hope it will convince you that it's a paper that you want to read every day of the week. Why not, when you can get almost two issues for the price of one by subscribing? Our special introductory offer — one month of Tribs free for each six months you subscribe — will save you more than 40% off the newsstand price in most European countries. Just send this coupon to:

The Subscription Department, International Herald Tribune, 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly, France. Tel: (1) 46 37 93 61. Telex: 61 28 32. Fax: (33-1) 46 37 93 70.

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Herald Tribune

Country	Currency	12 months (+2 months free)	6 months (+1 month free)	3 months (+2 weeks free)	Regular rate per issue	Price to You per copy*	You Save**
Austria	ASch.	4,800	2,600	1,400	22	S. 13.30	A.Sch. 80%
Belgium	B.Fr.	10,700	5,800	3,200	20	B.Fr. 29	B.Fr. 62%
Denmark	D.Kr.	2,200	1,200	650	10	D.Kr. 6.30	D.Kr. 37%
France	F.Fr.	1,600	850	450	7	F.Fr. 4.30	F.Fr. 44%
Germany	M.	1,400	750	400	7	M. 3.80	M. 46%
Gr. Britain	£	500	250	120	2.70	£ 1.35	£ 42%
Gr. Ireland	£	120	60	30	0.55	£ 0.28	£ 49%
Greece	Dr.	20,000	11,000	6,000	100	Dr. 20	Dr. 62%
Ireland	£	140	70	35	0.70	£ 0.35	£ 50%
Italy	Lire	350,000	190,000	100,000	1,800	Lire 940	Lire 67%
Luxembourg	L.F.	10,700	5,800	3,200	20	L.Fr. 29	L.Fr. 62%
Netherlands	Fl.	630	340	190	3	Fl. 1.78	Fl. 62%
Norway	N.Kr.	1,600	850	450	7	N.Kr. 4.50	N.Kr. 46%
Portugal	Esc.	19,000	10,400	5,700	125	Esc. 88	Esc. 58%
Spain	Ptas.	26,000	14,000	8,000	135	Ptas. 73	Ptas. 46%
Sweden	S.Kr.	1,700	920	500	8	S.Kr. 4.70	S.Kr. 41%
Switzerland	S.Fr.	490	270	120	2.50	S.Fr. 1.25	S.Fr. 46%
Rest of Eur., N. & S. Africa, Middle East, Far East, Asia	\$	400	220	120	Varies by country	\$ 0.80	
Rest Africa, Gulf States, Asia	\$	500	300	165	Varies by country	\$ 1.51	

*In these countries hand delivery service is available in major cities on the publication date. For details and rates, please check here and fill in your address below.
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The Bradley

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Washington...
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Bradley...

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to the United States...
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Bradley...

The Classified Ads

How many other dailies do you know with classified sections that offer such headings as "Money Management," "Moving," "Tax-Free Shopping," "Air Couriers" and "Precious Stones"?

Wartim Fedor

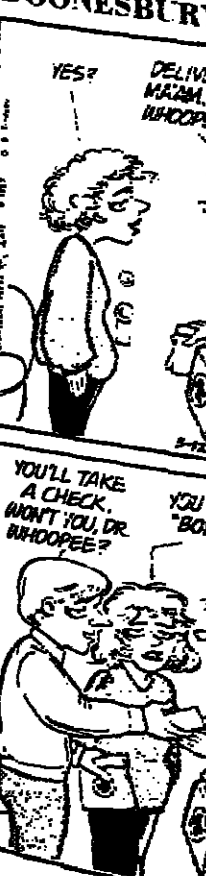
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Moscow...
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The Comics page

Everyone needs a change of pace — and that's why the Trib's comics page is one of its most popular.

Cuban Hijacker

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Miami...
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Hijacker...



مكتبة الأمل

The U.S. Senator and the Sioux

Bradley Seeks to Keep Promise, See Indian Land Returned

By Wayne King
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the mid-1970s, when Bill Bradley was a star forward for the New York Knicks professional basketball team, he went with his teammates Phil Jackson and Willis Reed to run a basketball clinic at the Oglala Sioux Indian reservation at Pine Ridge, South Dakota.

There he learned the bitter history of the millions of acres of Sioux lands in South Dakota, stolen a century earlier, where now the faces of presidents are carved into the granite of Mount Rushmore. He said then that if he was ever in a position to do it, he would get the land back for them.

A few years later, in 1978, Mr. Bradley, a Democrat, was elected

It means, said Charlotte Black Elk, "the heart of everything that is."

At a press conference with Sioux leaders in Washington on Tuesday, Mr. Bradley said, "The legislation has a simple purpose: to right a wrong committed by the United States 100 years ago."

That the original land, approximately 7.3 million acres, was illegally taken is not a matter of dispute.

A treaty ratified by Congress in 1868 created the Great Sioux Reservation, covering nearly half of South Dakota, which was set aside for the "sole, absolute and undisturbed use and occupation" of the Sioux.

But in 1874, Lieutenant Colonel George Armstrong Custer led an expedition into the Black Hills, and confirmed the presence there of gold.

When prospectors poured into the area, in violation of the 1868 treaty, the Sioux took up arms, and Custer, by then a general, led a force of about 400 men into the area of the Little Big Horn River. There he and 266 of his men were slaughtered on June 25, 1876, by 4,000 braves led by Chief Sitting Bull.

News of the massacre reached Washington on July 5, 1876, and Congress quickly acceded to the entreaties of Grant to take back the Black Hills. The Indian Appropriations Act of 1876 required the Sioux to cede the Black Hills or starve under siege.

The Sioux held out until the following year, but finally returned 7.3 million acres to the government.

Ever since, the Sioux have sought to get the land back. In 1974, the Federal Indian Claims Commission found the Sioux claim valid and awarded the tribe \$17 million, the value of the land in 1877, and interest of \$88 million. In 1980, the Supreme Court upheld the award.

The approximately 100,000 Sioux, who stood to gain at least \$1 million apiece, were split over the issue, but leaders prevailed, saying they did not want the money, but the land itself.

But the Indian Land Claims Commission has no authority to cede land.

Thus it is up to Congress to act.

Although a similar bill died in the last session of Congress, Mr. Bradley said he believed this one would succeed, in large part because it has the backing of Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii, who is chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs.

"The Lakota see the earth as mother," said Gerald Clifford, coordinator of the Black Hills Steering Committee and the husband of Charlotte Black Elk. "It provides both spiritual and material needs."

State Leaders Oppose Bill

South Dakota's elected leaders see the Bradley legislation as divisive and potentially disastrous to the state's timber, mining and tourism industries. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The bill is opposed by the Republican governor of South Dakota, George Mickelson, both of the state's senators, Larry Pressler, a Republican, and Thomas A. Daschle, a Democrat, and the state's representative, Tim P. Johnson, a Democrat.

Opponents have qualms about removing the land from the professional management of the U.S. Forest Service and about subjecting non-Indian residents of the region to Indian civil and criminal courts.

The Lakotas called the land 'wamakas og'naka i'cante.' It means 'the heart of everything that is.'

to the United States Senate from New Jersey. And Tuesday he announced that he would try to make good on his promise by reintroducing legislation to restore to the Sioux 1.3 million acres (530,000 hectares) of Black Hills land that the courts have determined were illegally wrested by President Ulysses S. Grant under threat of starvation.

"Bill Bradley came there and we all met him when he was a basketball player," recalled Charlotte A. Black Elk, a member of the Oglala Sioux, who is also secretary of the Black Hills Steering Committee, an organization of the eight recognized tribes of the original Sioux Nation. "All the visitors would be taken over to meet my grandmother, Emma Plenty Wolf Hollow Horn, who was 96."

It was from the tribal matriarch and others that Mr. Bradley learned that the Lakotas, which is the true name of the Sioux, called the land "wamakas og'naka i'cante."

Gigli Emerges as Man of the Season

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Romeo Gigli is clearly emerging as the man of the season here. His collection Wednesday for Callaghan drew record crowds and mobs of photographers.

Gigli said that he always designs for the same woman. However, Callaghan was a more commercial job than his main line and it was addressed to a wider audience. Colors were less severe, with bright patches of poison green, orange, purple and salmon. Fabrics — tweeds, paisleys, wool, laces and jerseys — were more understandable. The shapes were less severe, more adult.

Accessories, notably jewelry, were plentiful. This collection also harked back to Gigli's last season, when he was still influenced by the Japanese.

There was also a strong tribal feeling in this collection, with stacks of African jewelry, particularly the silver bangles and pins worn by Tunisian farmers in the fields.

The textures were often rustic and primal — especially the loosely woven sweaters over draped peasant skirts. Colors had the flat look of vegetable dye.

Some skirts, embroidered with colorful motifs, were right out of Peruvian folklore, while sari-draped ones came from India. Gigli has a passion for ethnic clothes.

The show opened with a striking paisley jacket made from an antique Persian shawl, similar to those worn by rich women at the turn of the century. The paisley motif was picked up again midway through the collection, but it was not the real thing any more.

It was paisley by the yard produced by the

house of Etro and used a great deal in contemporary decoration.

Gigli made jackets, shawls and even tapered pants from it.

The silhouette was consistent and stamped with Gigli's strong signature. His small

MILAN FASHION

shoulders with dropped sleeves, their seams barely over the elbows, and his tight, skinny jersey dresses have their own, poetic cachet.

The last group — tight jersey tops over gathered or ruffled taffeta skirts — introduced a new young way of dressing for evening and are sure to be copied.

These were in contrasting colors with a particularly pretty one in mauve and peach.

The switch from Claude Montana to Muriel Grateau at the designing helm of Complice was a jump from the sublime to the ridiculous.

Montana is one of Paris's most talented designers — a fashion leader. Grateau is known in the trade as being a first-class copyist, and not much more.

A few years ago, I wrote that she had taken so much from Saint Laurent that it was surprising she left out the label.

She has done it with Romeo Gigli this time.

It was all there — the long, shawl-collared coats, the skinny, narrow-shouldered dresses, the doubled-up hems and even the way the Gigli models walked — eyes down and hands crossed in front of them. There was even church music at some point.

But Gigli is a hard act to follow, and this empty shell of a collection was neither here nor there.



Gigli outfit for Callaghan.

Here, there and everywhere.



Lufthansa

Wartime Soviet Envoy, Fedor Gusev, Is Dead

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Fedor T. Gusev, a wartime Soviet envoy to Britain and Canada who also attended the Allied conferences at Yalta and Potsdam, died Monday, Tass reported.

In its report Tuesday, Tass did not specify the cause or death or give Mr. Gusev's age, but a biographical dictionary indicated that he was in his early 80s.

In 1940, Tass said, Mr. Gusev took part in negotiations with Nazi Germany. Two years later, after Germany attacked the Soviet Union, Mr. Gusev was named his government's envoy to Canada.

Mr. Gusev became Soviet ambassador to Britain in 1943, a post he held until 1946.

He attended the three-power conferences held by the Soviet Union, the United States and Britain in Yalta and Potsdam as a member of the Soviet delegation.

After leaving his London post, Mr. Gusev served as deputy foreign minister from 1946 to 1952, and as ambassador to Sweden from 1956 to 1962.

Orleans jazz from extinction, Monday of cancer in New Orleans.

Richard Francis Kniep, 54, a three-term governor of South Dakota and a former U.S. ambassador to Singapore, Monday of stomach cancer in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

Waldo Salt, 72, a screenwriter whose career spanned five decades and included the Oscar-winning scripts for "Midnight Cowboy" and "Coming Home," Saturday in Los Angeles.

Makanda Mpinga, a former member of Zaire's parliament and a founding member of the outlawed opposition party Union for Democracy and Social Progress, Friday in Brussels.

Mamel Viola, 70, a Spanish abstract-impressionist painter who lived in France after the Spanish civil war and collaborated with Picasso, Sunday after a long illness at his home near Madrid.

Carolyn Vance Bell, 93, a journalist, founder of the former Women's National Press Club and widow of Samuel W. Bell, former correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune, Sunday in Olney, Maryland.

Bobby Locke, 69, a top international golfer in the late 1940s and 1950s and a member of the World Golf Hall of Fame, Monday of meningitis in Johannesburg.

Jacob Ole Jacobsen, 92, father of David P. Jacobsen, a former hostage in Beirut, Saturday of natural causes in Duarte, California.

Paul Zuber, 60, a lawyer and college professor who fought to desegregate several Northern school systems in the 1960s, Friday in Troy, New York.

Other deaths:

Alban Philip Jaffe, 51, who founded Preservation Hall in the early 1960s to save traditional New

Cuban Hijacker Falls, Dies

United Press International

MIAMI — A man set off a grenade aboard a Cuban airliner at the Havana airport, killing himself and injuring 13 persons, after the pilot refused to fly him to the United States, according to a Radio Havana broadcast monitored Wednesday in Miami.



INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No to an SDI Stampede

Something looks very wrong with the management of President Reagan's "star wars" missile defense program.

divided the physicists. The highly capable nuclear weapons laboratories at Livermore, Los Alamos and Sandia are working on star wars projects, but these scientists are among the leading critics of the program's management.

Renault Goes Home

Chrysler's agreement to buy American Motors resolves two pressing questions. The strategic question for Chrysler had been how to expand, and to maintain its momentum, in a crowded automobile market.

variations, in almost any country. Things are going otherwise. The predicted consolidation has not happened. And while many powerful companies now compete to provide the cars that the world regards as basic transportation, they do it in the same way.

Time for Walsh

The investigations into the Iran-contra scandal are starting to cross. Congress wants information to guide public policy about how the United States went astray in ransoming hostages and diverting weapons profits to the Nicaraguan rebels.

evidence or leads to evidence did not derive from the coerced testimony, Mr. Walsh must assemble much of it in advance and seal it in a sort of legal time capsule.

Other Comment

Bad Publicity in Prague

To describe the long-delayed political trial now under way in Prague as involving five jazz men is both misleading and belittling. It suggests that the state is slapping down an irresponsible handful of bearded youngsters with clarinets and trumpets.

arts which the Stalinists who crushed the Prague spring of 1968 found intolerable. The charges against the group are fraud and an Orwellian touch, the unlicensed communication of ideas.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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OPINION

If Not the Reagan Doctrine, What Do They Propose?

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — Forty years ago today, Harry Truman made a speech and the United States became a superpower. Of course, at the end of World War II the United States was a superpower, and with a nuclear monopoly, the superpower.

of the United States "to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures." This universalization of America's role was immediately called the Truman doctrine.

— are not permanent. They are open to challenge. And America supports the challenge. The Reagan doctrine declares overt (Olive North take note) overt U.S. support for anti-Communist resistance movements. By declaring Soviet gains reversible, it saves selective containment from being a policy of gradual but inexorable retreat.

This Congressman Wants Shultz Fired

By Jim Courier The writer is a Republican representative from New Jersey.

WASHINGTON — In claiming complete responsibility for his foreign policy failures, Ronald Reagan has said all that a fair and impartial judge could ask for. Now he must take command of his own foreign policy.

side the Soviet empire is not just an undercover operation. This year Mr. Reagan must make a candid, sustained case to Congress for continuing military and nonlethal supplies to Nicaragua's freedom fighters.

recommuniting America to vigorous military action and other effective methods in the war against terrorists, wherever they may be. To correct Mr. Shultz's mistake, Mr. Reagan should send a new secretary to South Africa to offer good offices in opening negotiations between Pretoria and representatives of black constituencies.



Drawing by TOM HUGHES for the Christian Science Monitor

Takeovers: A Fever Amid Stereotypes

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON — It's show-down time between Wall Street and corporate America, and the takeover controversy has disintegrated into a war of stereotypes. When top executives of 16 major companies recently testified before Congress, they pictured corporate "raiders" and Wall Street speculators — including those who trade on illegal inside information — as threats to U.S. competitiveness.

them to raise short-term profits by cutting long-term investment or research spending. Maybe that happens sometimes, but total investment and research spending are stronger now than in the early 1970s. The real conflict between corporate managers and Wall Street involves power. Although successful hostile takeovers are rare (in 1985 there were only 14), they represent a new check on managers' independence.



'Goldman, Skinner and Lynch, insider trading division.'

From Murrow to Mediocrity at CBS?

By Dan Rather

The writer is anchorman and managing editor of CBS Evening News.

NEW YORK — More than 200 CBS News people will not be coming to work this week. Or next week. Or whenever the grace period ends and the new lead, mean CBS News officially begins. Two hundred and fifteen people to be exact.

who says it must always make money is misguided and irresponsible. We have lost correspondents, producers, camera crews. So we will cover less news. We will go to fewer places and witness fewer events. For the viewer, that means a product that may inevitably fall short of the quality and vision it once possessed.

ing. But it is not clear that the economy has suffered. Quite the opposite. The fact that overall investment and research spending has held up means that the extra costs are being offset. Some companies may invest less, but others are investing more.

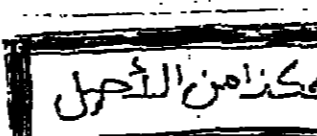
Another misleading stereotype is that most takeover stock speculation reflects insider information. Because takeovers can mean a 25 percent or more rise in a company's stock from a month before the takeover, an army of Wall Street traders searches for signs of a takeover. Many traders earn large, quick profits. But their information is not necessarily privileged insider information.

resulting stock speculation, also reflect other motives. One is "greenmail." The corporate raider does not genuinely wish to buy the company; the real purpose is to force the management to repurchase the raider's stock at a premium price. Many takeovers are also favored by tax savers, not economic efficiency.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Militant Miners PARIS — The strike situation in England has now reached the critical stage when, if an early settlement is not arrived at, rioting is to be feared.

1937: Strikes in America NEW YORK — While General Motors and the United Automobile Workers of America reached a complete agreement (on March 11), the writing was on the automobile industry's biggest conflict in general.



OPINION

No, Israel, the Pollard Fuss Is Not Going to Blow Over

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Jonathan Jay Pollard, the traitor rightly sentenced to life imprisonment for selling secrets to Israel, is an American Jew. The Israeli leaders who recruited him to betray his country, or who had guilty knowledge of his recruitment, dealt a terrible blow to the security of Israel by jeopardizing that nation's relationship with its superpower ally.

Jewish Americans feel doubly betrayed. Most of us are offended first as Americans at seeing our foreign aid dollars used to buy U.S. secrets. We are

betrayed again by the easy exploitation of Mr. Pollard's Zionism by Israeli spymasters blind to the immorality of involvement in treason and the consequences of getting caught.

One of those consequences is the encouragement of anti-Semitism who charge that Jews everywhere are at best afflicted with dual loyalty and at worst are agents of a vast fifth column.

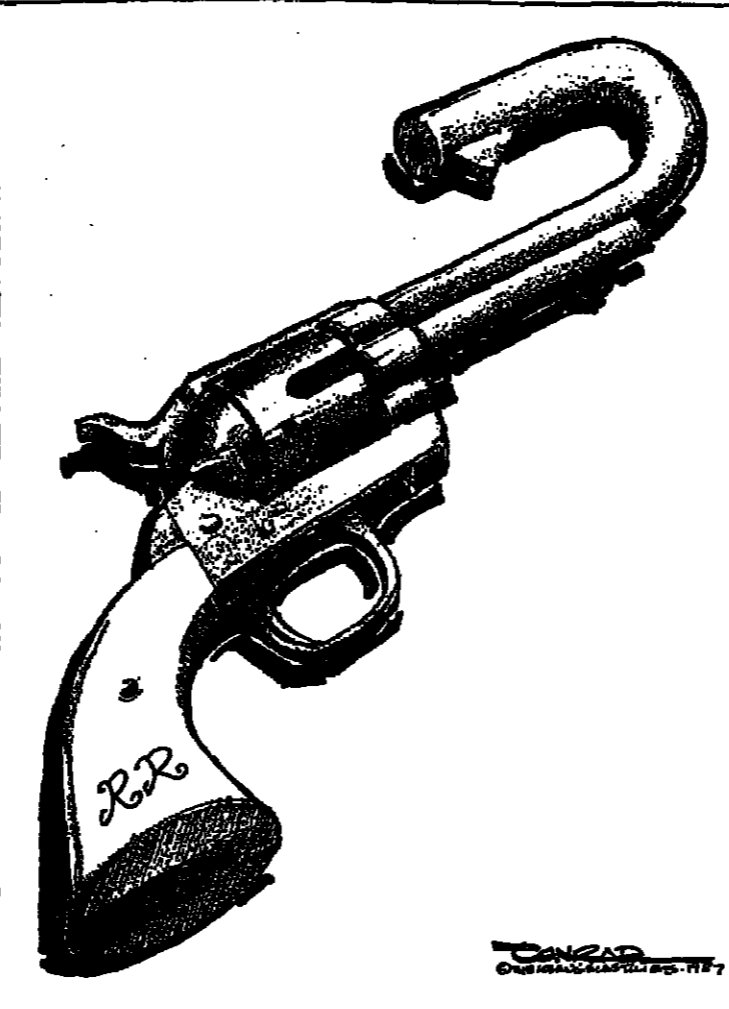
That is why, when the Pollards were arrested last year and two Israeli diplomats promptly fled the country, some of us called for Israel to take this venality with the utmost seriousness — not merely to cooperate with U.S. investigators, but to track down and punish the perpetrators and their protectors in Shamir.

Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Shamir did just the opposite. They apologized profusely, pretended this was a "rogue operation" unknown to anybody in authority, and stonewalled. The Israeli spy handlers who were permitted to speak to American investigators probably lied.

Far from punishing Israeli intelligence culprits who might accuse higher-ups, Israel's leaders gave the so-called "rogue" chief a high-paying job running a state-owned chemical industry. The colonel who gave the American traitor his assignments for specific documents got the choicest job in the air force and was put on the fast track to air force chief of staff.

Last week this display of moral cowardice...

—The Los Angeles Times



She Never Felt Detached From Either Place

By David Stevens

PARIS — Maria Jolas, who died here last week at 94, was not only one of the last survivors, if not the last, of the loyal group of friends around James Joyce in Paris and a busy participant in the golden age of Americans in Paris, literary and otherwise. She was an energetic activist over a wide spectrum of life for Americans abroad during virtually all of the almost 60 years she lived here.

In the 1960s, for instance, Mrs. Jolas was secretary of the Paris American Committee to Stop War, an organization of U.S. citizens opposed to the American involvement in Vietnam. She translated "The French Student Uprising," a sympathetic account of the social upheaval of 1968. She was a founder of the Société Européenne de Culture, with a purpose of keeping East-West cultural lines of communication open despite the Cold War.

Last year she was made a *chevalier* in the Légion d'Honneur. "I never felt I was an expatriate. I never felt I was an exile. I never felt detached from my country or from this one," she said at a 1964 round table on Americans in Paris, at which participants included Janet Flanner, longtime Paris correspondent of The New Yorker, artist and photographer Man Ray, composer Virgil Thomson and writer James Jones.

A tall, handsome woman with a mass of well-groomed white hair, Mrs. Jolas impressed an interviewer when well into her 80s with her air of "radiant good health and vitality." A daughter, Betsy Jolas, a composer and professor at the Conservatoire de Paris, said she was "active and interested in everything, in touch with the world" to the end.

But mainly it is the Joycean connection; her role with her husband, Eugene Jolas, in publishing the literary quarterly called *transition* (spelled with a small "t" to bait the critics), she once quipped) and her activity as a translator into English — notably of the stylistically complex novels of Nathalie Sarraute — that defined the literary side of her life.

In her memoirs, Sylvia Beach, founder of the celebrated bookstore Shakespeare and Company in rue de l'Odéon which was the Joycean headquarters and a gathering place for expatriate writers, called *transition* the "most vital, longest lived and most devoted to good writing" of the literary reviews that burgeoned between the wars. The arrival of Maria and Eugene Jolas in the mid-'20s "helped make Joyce's parties very lively," she wrote, adding that Joyce was "entraptured" with Maria Jolas's voice and her repertoire of American songs. One that he kept requesting was titled "Farewell Titanic."

Mrs. Jolas, who was born Maria McDonald in Louisville, Kentucky, in January 1893, came to Europe to study singing, first in Berlin in 1913, then after the war in Paris. In 1925 she met Eugene Jolas, an editor on the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune. Six months later they were married in the United States. Betsy said her father — American-

born but raised in France — wanted to start a literary review but did not decide to do it in France until one day, while in the United States, someone's caustic comment on the fact that he carried a French magazine under his arm made him think that France would be a more congenial place for the enterprise.

They returned to Paris. Eugene, with writer Eliot Paul, founded *transition* which lasted from 1927 to 1938. It published articles and poetry by Joyce, Gertrude Stein, Archibald MacLeish, Samuel Beckett, Dylan Thomas, Franz Kafka, William Carlos Williams, Henry Miller, Kay Boyle, James Agee and Hart Crane. The review also published sections of Joyce's "Works in Progress," which eventually became "Finnegan's Wake," a book for which Mrs. Jolas corrected proofs. Indeed, Betsy recalls her mother as a general factotum for the review, performing whatever tasks, literary or otherwise, had to be done.

Early on, the Jolases moved to the country in search of more working space. For a while they lived in of Colombey-les-Deux-Églises in a big house that years later became the home of Charles de Gaulle. The rent in Colombey was \$160 a year, Maria Jolas recalled in 1964. "It was cheap and peaceful and a good place to raise a magazine." The Jolases were among those who often helped the impoverished Joyce and his family. After the war, Mrs. Jolas rescued Joyce's papers and possessions from an attic in Montparnasse.

"We all read *transition*," recalled Virgil Thomson, the composer and critic and another adoptive Parisian of the period. He remembered Mrs. Jolas as a "pleasant, jolly Kentucky woman." "I wasn't thick with the rue de l'Odéon crowd," Mr. Thomson — two of whose operas were written to librettos by Gertrude Stein — said the other day in a telephone interview from his New York home. Within the relatively small circle of American artists and intellectuals in Paris, "the Joyce club was not the Stein club," he said. "I don't think Maria Jolas ever liked or really got along with Gertrude Stein," he observed, adding that he thought it was perhaps less a literary matter than a question of "two strong-minded women."

In 1930 Mrs. Jolas founded the Ecole Bilingue in Neuilly, whose student body included her daughters, Betsy and Tina, who is now an anthropologist and translator living in Provence. The school lasted until the Nazi invasion, when she evacuated some of its students to a chateau in south central France. In America during the war, she and her husband worked for the Office of War Information. Mrs. Jolas established a home for French sailors in New York and organized such things as a Bastille Day celebration in the streets of Manhattan.

She was buried Saturday alongside her husband, who died in 1952, in the village of Chérence, north of Paris, where they had a summer home.

International Herald Tribune

Leaders at Risk

PRIME Minister Yitzhak Shamir's eagerness to enter the Pollard scandal is as understandable as it is unseemly. The case involved a monumental breach of faith on Israel's part. The official claim that only lower-level officials knew that Jonathan Jay Pollard was channeling massive volumes of intelligence to Israel is a fiction of insulting transparency. Of course Mr. Shamir and his colleagues want the Pollard case to disappear from the political scene. There is a good chance that if it doesn't, they will.

—The Los Angeles Times

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Euromissiles: Think More Than Twice Before Removing

Regarding "Europe Should Welcome Gorbachev's INF Gambit" (March 5): Tom Wicker's argument that Europe should welcome Mikhail Gorbachev's medium-range missile offer misses the essential problem of removing deployed U.S. nuclear weapons. By decoupling INF from SDI, Moscow is also attempting to decouple Western European security from the American guarantee.

The key question is not whether the NATO allies might doubt that the United States would respond directly against the Soviet Union, but whether the Russians might conclude from the removal of American weapons from Europe that the new situation invited political and psychological intimidation.

Mr. Wicker's point that any target which can be hit by a Pershing-2 from West Germany can be hit by a Minuteman-3 from Wyoming is both correct and irrelevant. The same logic applies to Soviets ICBMs compared to SS-20s — so why did the Kremlin proceed with this "unnecessary" buildup? The answer is the same for the some 1,500 nuclear-capable launchers (SS-21, SS-23, SS-22

missiles, with approximate ranges, respectively, of 120, 500 and 900 kilometers) which the International Institute for Strategic Studies estimates are at present held by Russian ground forces.

Add to all this that if American nuclear weapons are removed from Europe, the Soviet Union will be left with the capability to launch a massive conventional attack on NATO targets, using these shorter-range missiles armed with nonnuclear warheads, and one has to think more than twice before welcoming the Gorbachev gambit. General Bernard Rogers, the supreme allied commander in Europe, dared to admit that the "zero option" gives him gas pains.

ROBERT MCGEEHAN, Oxford, England.

Tom Wicker argues that the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles by European governments was "unpopular with their peoples" and that the trend is now reversed by fears of "decoupling." Both claims are misleading.

The first confuses European public opinion with the clamorous rantings of an anti-American unilateralist minority; and the second underestimates the extent to which bilateral reductions which leave intact the independent West European deterrents are welcomed by many Europeans — such as the majorities that vote for Margaret Thatcher.

Those Europeans who have feared and will, no doubt, continue to fear "decoupling" do so for political reasons emanating from a deep-seated mistrust of the United States. The views of such people are fundamentally unaltered by missile counts one way or the other.

C.P.H. CARLE, Cambridge, England.

Fresher Weathermen

I read with great interest James Gleick's report, "Europe Keeps a Step Ahead of U.S. in Global Weather Forecasts" (Feb. 17). As a faculty member in the department of meteorology at Florida State University in Tallahassee, I had many contacts with people at the U.S. government's National Meteorological Center in Washington. I have also worked at the European Center for Medium Range Weather Forecasts in

Reading, England. In my view, the reasons why forecasts issued by the European center are better are not those discussed in this report.

The U.S. center employs federal workers who can spend their entire careers in that institution. Except for some brilliant individuals, the average scientist may have some good and new ideas when he is young, but with time he relies more and more on his experience.

At the European center, scientists are on a three- or five-year contract and are hired for a specific job in the field in which they are among the best in the world. When the contract is up and the specific problem they were hired for has been solved, they return to their own institutions. The European center has been able to hire good scientists not only from Europe but also from the United States, Australia and elsewhere. New blood is always coming in, and thus new ideas. If the European center switched to permanent positions, well-paid and tax-free, you can be sure that in a few years the pace of improvement of medium-range forecasts would begin to level off.

D.L. CADET, Palaiseau, France.



The BMW 6 Series

Wrong.

No doubt the real enthusiasts amongst you spotted our deliberate error straight away. No, it's not the missing rear doors or the chauffeur's newspaper.

It's the chauffeur himself. But perhaps those of you who've never enjoyed driving a BMW coupé may need further explanation. Suppose the coupé in the photo-

graph belonged to you. Could you imagine giving someone else the pleasure of putting his foot down on a gas pedal that moves 286 hp? And on those winding country roads, how much personal enjoyment would you get from a suspension with fly-paper like handling, if you yourself weren't holding the leather-clad wheel? Although we have heard of some

who've bought a BMW coupé purely for its classic looks, and only then been delighted to discover they had also bought unparalleled dynamism. But we're sure that you, as a committed driver, will certainly appreciate ABS anti-lock braking system as an essential safety element of a car in this class. And you'll also realize that even though enjoyable for its passengers,

a BMW 6 Series can only be fully experienced by its driver. That's something the chauffeur was aware of. When he climbed out of his limousine to lean just once on the car he'd like to drive, as opposed to the car he has to drive.



The ultimate driving machine

SCIENCE

Superconductor Technology Promises New Electricity Era

By James Gleick
New York Times Service
SCIENTISTS on three continents are racing to achieve one of the great dreams of science — an everyday material that carries electricity without the slightest loss of energy.

kelvins; his new theory finds no obstacle to superconductivity at room temperature.
On the basis of only sketchy information about the discoveries, laboratories around the United States succeeded independently in duplicating the compounds with transitions above 90 kelvins, confirming that the materials were true superconductors and producing the first pure samples.

Advances may transform power devices on a scale unseen since the advent of the transistor

ly," said Robert Dynes of AT&T Bell Laboratories. "What's a record today is not going to be a record tomorrow." The barrier to high-temperature superconductivity fell on Jan. 27, 1986. The breakthrough came in an unexpected kind of material — a small, dark chunk of ceramic, an oxide instead of a metal alloy.

But two scientists at the IBM Zurich Research Laboratory in Switzerland, K. Alex Müller and J. Georg Bednorz, thought oxides were promising. For three years they had been mixing powders, baking them in hot ovens to make new compounds and chilling them to see if they would lose their resistance to electricity.

Dr. Bednorz read in a French journal about a new oxide, combining barium with lanthanum, copper and oxygen. The French scientists who discovered the compound were primarily chemists, and they never tested it for superconductivity.

"That's the amazing thing," said Richard Greene of IBM's Watson Research Center in Yorktown Heights, New York. "Anybody in the field of superconductivity should have been aware of this French work and should have measured these materials."

But the Zurich scientists suspected that the material might be just what they had been seeking. And on Jan. 27, they discovered that electrical resistance plummeted at about 30 kelvins. After three years, they felt as much relief as triumph. "Each time I had set up the apparatus, I was expecting

that something very exciting would happen," Dr. Bednorz said. "But nothing happened — until this time."
Even then, they could not be sure they were seeing true superconductivity, a strange state of matter in which electrons flow freely through the crystalline lattice of molecules. The annals of materials research are filled with false reports of phenomena that looked like high-temperature superconductivity but could not be reproduced.

Dr. Müller and Dr. Bednorz submitted a tentative report in April to a German journal, Zeitschrift für Physik, but publication took five months, and in the meantime they did not share prepublication copies with their colleagues, even at IBM.

"We wanted to measure as much as possible without being pressed by competitors," Dr. Bednorz said.
Researchers who read the Zurich results after they appeared in September took two paths. They tried to reproduce the results, making the same material and looking for explanations of its unexpected properties. And they tried to change the recipe, hoping to find variations that would work at even higher temperatures.

By December, the competition was intensifying. Groups in China and Japan saw the challenge. At the University of Houston, C.W. Chu had already worked on oxides and studied the ability of high pressures to encourage superconductivity.

So he squeezed the new material with thousands of times the pressure of the atmosphere. When he measured the temperature at which the transition to superconductivity began, he found that he was able to achieve first 40 kelvins, then 50 and then almost 60.

"When we went further, it wouldn't go," Dr. Chu said. "So we tried to mimic the pressure by chemical methods." Dr. Chu tried replacing barium with strontium, a smaller atom. Immediately the transition temperature rose. But when he tried an even smaller atom, calcium, the temperature fell again.

Another piece of the puzzle fell into place when he realized that the purity of his samples had an odd effect. Usually a given pebble of a substance would not be homogeneous but would contain different phases, or chemical structures; and as Dr. Chu made his samples purer in January, they stopped showing signs of superconductivity at the very highest temperatures. That hint led him to a new material altogether, in which the lanthanum was replaced by yttrium.

This material, still containing several different phases in any one sample, produced signs of an inconceivably high transition temperature. The signs came and went, but on Jan. 8, Dr. Chu submitted a patent application. Three weeks ago, he had set up the apparatus, I was expecting



Dr. Alex Zettl demonstrating a new superconductor by dipping it into liquid nitrogen at the University of California at Berkeley.

Alabama led by Maw-Kuen Wu, a former student of his, announced that they had achieved the transition to superconductivity at more than 90 kelvins.

As researchers search frantically for better and better compounds, some of the crucial properties of those already discovered are beginning to come into focus. Even Dr. Chu had not been able to make a 100 percent pure version, but on Friday, AT&T Bell Laboratories reported that it had isolated and purified the high-temperature superconductor.

For power transmission, a superconductor must be capable of carrying large currents. That has been a serious question about the new materials, but the Bell group — Robert J. Cava and his colleagues — said the problem seems manageable.

For magnet applications, the key question is how big a field the material can sustain without losing superconductivity. Researchers report that the new substances seem able to handle enormous fields compared with the materials now in use.

Since its discovery in 1911, the phenomenon of superconductivity has been tinged with mystery. The first successful theoretical explanation waited until 1957. Unfortunately, it does not seem to explain the new materials. "It's one of the greatest achievements of theoretical physics," said Dr. Zettl, "but right now the experimentalists are way ahead of the theory."

The first attempt to turn the latest breakthroughs into radically new ideas about physics was published last week in Science by Philip W. Anderson of Princeton University. He sees a key in the fact that the new materials are flirting with being insulators; with the slightest change in composition, they would carry no electricity at all.

Dr. Anderson suggests a basic mechanism of repulsion between electrons, rather than attraction as in traditional superconductivity. He envisions "a state in which there is no long-range order, no regular structure, very much like a fluid."

Even without a complete theory, physicists have been able to make good guesses about new materials. Last week, before the secret of Dr. Chu's material was revealed, the University of California at Berkeley duplicated it, as did several other laboratories. And Brookhaven National Laboratories on Long Island achieved a transition at 90 kelvins with a different substitution, using lutetium rather than yttrium.

The patent implications may take years to sort out. Not only have various researchers applied for patents on each new material, but IBM and Bell Laboratories are both trying to patent the entire class.

"If you could go down to the corner hardware store and say you want wire," said Marvin Cohen, a Berkeley physicist, "and if they would say, 'What kind do you want, normal or superconducting?' that would certainly change the world."

IN BRIEF

Supernova: A Research Opportunity

LA SERENA, Chile (NYT) — The exploding star that burst into view two weeks ago has given astronomers something more than a unique research opportunity. Dr. William E. Kunkel, scientific director of Las Campanas Observatory near La Serena, regards the new Supernova Shelton 1987, the closest to Earth since 1604, as an event as significant to ordinary people as it is to scientists.

AIDS Dispute Is Nearing Resolution

NEW YORK (NYT) — A dispute over scientific credit in AIDS research appears to be nearing a settlement that will recognize French and American claims, both sides said recently.
The Pasteur Institute in Paris has been battling representatives of the National Cancer Institute over patent approval on tests for infection with the AIDS virus. Dr. Luc Montagnier of Pasteur first discovered the virus; Dr. Robert C. Gallo at the cancer institute later isolated the same virus, and asserts that his laboratory first demonstrated unequivocally the role of the virus in causing AIDS. The suit, filed in 1985, seeks to determine control of millions of dollars in royalties from AIDS antibodies tests.

New Study on Ovarian Cancer Issued

WASHINGTON (AP) — Some women who have hysterectomies suffer an unusually high death rate from later ovarian cancer, a finding that a researcher says raises new questions about the increasingly common practice of not removing ovaries during the surgery.
Dr. Larry McGowan of the George Washington University Medical Center says a study of women in the metropolitan Washington area shows those who had ovarian cancer after a hysterectomy had a mortality rate of 80 percent. This death rate five years after diagnosis is about twice the national average for this type of cancer, Dr. McGowan says in the March issue of the journal Obstetrics and Gynecology.

Progress Treating Autism Reported

NEW YORK (NYT) — Using an intensive behavior modification program and training parents to continue treatment at home, UCLA psychologists say they have been able to transform a large proportion of autistic children into apparently normal children.

According to a report in the Journal of Clinical and Consulting Psychology, 19 autistic children were treated for up to six years in the program at the University of California at Los Angeles. Nine were able to enter normal first grade classes, a nearly 50 percent success rate. Eight attended special classes for language problems in regular schools.

New Technique Can Unclog Arteries

CHICAGO (UPI) — A new non-surgical technique using a miniature drill can scoop out waxy, yellowish plaque that clogs arteries and precipitates heart attacks and strokes, researchers say. Doctors recently reported their first successes using the new technique, atherectomy.

"We're still in the beginning stages, but it looks very good," said Dr. Dana Johnson, a pathologist with Stanford University Hospital. "We did our first heart last week, and that turned out quite well." He attributed the procedure's success to the artery drill itself, "a mechanical and medical marvel" designed by Dr. John Simpson, a cardiologist at Sequoia Hospital in Redwood City, California.

Non-Cavity Natural Sweetener Found

NEW YORK (NYT) — Researchers at Hebrew University of Jerusalem have identified a natural sweetener that actually deters dental cavities from forming.

The substance is glycyrrhizin, a natural sweetener 50 times sweeter than sucrose. Although it is derived from the licorice plant, it does not have the taste of licorice. The researchers say it could lead to more effective toothpastes and to a new sugar substitute.

Microorganisms in the mouth, especially streptococcus mutants, transform sucrose sugar into sticky substances that enable harmful bacteria to adhere to teeth and form dental plaque. It has been shown that glycyrrhizin inhibits the growth of these microorganisms while not harming the growth of the beneficial oral bacterial flora.



ART DIRECTOR: HANNO MILDIG - PHOTO: ARTHUR ELRODT

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FROM TV PROGRAMMES THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1987

The Market Sense a Cor

NEW YORK

possible correction in the on Monday, the Dow Jones advanced 15.37 points to a record closing at 2,844.25.

Mr. Prechter said the long-term outlook for the market is "very bright" and that the Dow Jones is "well positioned" for the long term.

He added that the market is "well positioned" for the long term and that the Dow Jones is "well positioned" for the long term.

ROBERT J. NICHOLS, the chief analyst at the investment firm of D.A. Davidson & Co., said the market is "well positioned" for the long term.

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FROM TV PROGRAMMES

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1987

WALL STREET WATCH The Market's 'Technicians' Sense a Correction Ahead

By VARTANIC G. VARTAN New York Times Service NEW YORK — Most technical analysts believe that the Dow Jones industrial average, after climbing past 2,000, 2,100 and 2,200 so far this year — is poised to scale the next century mark of 2,300. But others sniff a possible correction in the air.

One prominent technician, Robert R. Prechter Jr. of Gainesville, Georgia, has repeatedly told subscribers to his advisory letter that he expects the Dow to move above 2,300 "before we see anything worthy of the name correction."

Mr. Prechter said Friday evening on his "hot line" telephone service for short-term traders that "breadth, volume and rate-of-change statistics all suggest that a correction is approaching in the stock market."

Aside from the internal dynamics of the market, technical indicators peer into the future with the use of "sentiment" indicators related to investor psychology.

Joseph A. Feshbach of Prudential-Bache Securities has developed a somewhat related type of sentiment indicator.

Mr. Feshbach's target is for the Dow to reach 2,400 by the end of April and 2,500 by the close of May.

VW Stock Plunges On Probe

Inquiry Likely To Take Months

The Associated Press BONN — The stock of Volkswagen AG, the giant West German car maker, plunged Wednesday, the day after the company said it had lost up to 480 million Deutsche marks (\$259 million) in possibly fraudulent foreign exchange deals that might have involved some company officials.

The prosecutor's office in the northern city of Braunschweig, meanwhile, said Volkswagen had filed a criminal complaint against unidentified persons for fraud, breach of trust and forgery.

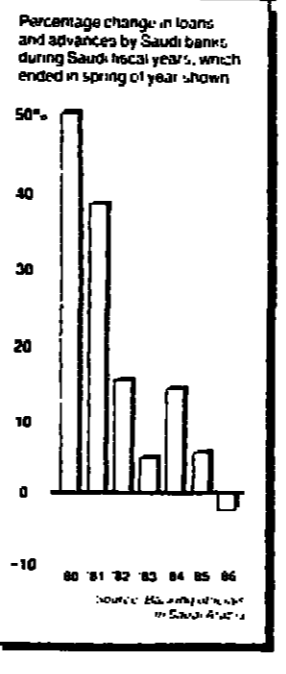
Several agents predicted Volkswagen share prices would drop further in coming days.

Brokers said the company's stock was trading at a volume roughly four times normal levels.

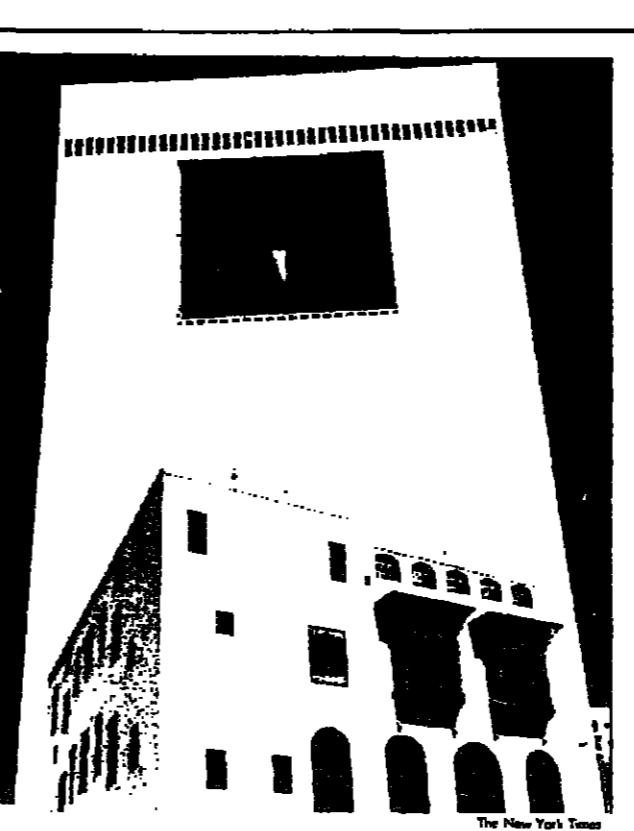
Brokers also said the Volkswagen stock would recover, in part because the shares remain a good buy at current prices.

The prosecutors "are just beginning their probe and there is not a lot to say yet," Mr. Grassmann said.

A Slowdown in Lending



The National Commercial Bank in Jeddah, the biggest of the 11 Saudi banks and the only one privately owned.



No Longer a Moneylender's Dream

Saudi Banking System Ensnared in a Cycle of Decline

By Peter T. Kilborn New York Times Service RIYADH — Saudi Arabia's banks, widely profitable a few years ago, are ensnared in a cycle of decline brought on by the fall in oil prices of recent years and by religious laws that once worked in their favor.

"There's a dysfunction in the banking system right now," said a Western expert in Saudi finance, who declined to be identified.

The financial system here, with only 11 banks throughout the country and no real capital market, is small and primitive by Western standards.

Nevertheless, banks here still make money. And during the oil boom decade from the early 1970s to the start of the 1980s, they are said to have made enough so that their reserves will keep them afloat even if the

economy continues to sink for a couple of more years.

But the slump has been painful for the banks. From 1982 through 1985, their combined profits plunged from \$709 million to \$221 million, at current exchange rates, and authorities

"People would walk in with bankrolls and say, 'Pay me no interest.' Forty to 50 percent of bank deposits are that kind."

— Adom Tenjoukian, bank manager

say that results for last year will show a further decline. For example, the Saudi Foreign Bank, which is owned 60 percent by Saudis and 40 percent by Banque Indosuez of France, has reported a 14 percent decline in 1986 profits, compared with 1985.

Over all, provisions for bad debts have tripled in three years, to 31.6 billion, and lending, which grew at an annual rate of 35 percent from 1979 through 1982, is now falling at a rate of

about 3 percent. To cope, banks have closed branches and cut staff by 25 percent or more. At least two of the kingdom's banks are being sustained by \$1 billion in interest-free government deposits, sources here say.

"The banks are a part of the whole economy," said Hamad al-Sayari, governor of the kingdom's central bank, the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, known as SAMA. "Like the economy, they have to go through an adjustment."

He added: "They were making huge profits. They geared themselves up for a hypereconomic economy, and now they have to adjust themselves. Their profits are down significantly—but not unexpectedly."

A major problem, more acute in Saudi Arabia than in other Muslim countries, is a legal system based upon the theocratic code known as sharia. The law prohibits the payment of interest by creditors or borrowers.

Adom Tenjoukian, a general manager of Saudi Arabian Bank of which Citibank owns 40 percent, said that in the boom years, "People would walk in with bankrolls and say, 'Pay me no interest.' Forty to 50 percent of bank deposits are that kind of free deposit."

With the tacit assent of the government, if not that of the

See Saudi, Page 13

Trade Deficit Widened 19% In U.S. in 1986

Exports rose 2.8 percent to \$57.3 billion in the fourth quarter, with all of the gain in higher volume.

The \$147.7 billion deficit for all of 1986 reflected a 9 percent increase in imports, with all of the rise in non-petroleum products.

The fourth-quarter balance-of-payments deficit broke the previous record of \$37.35 billion set in the fourth quarter of 1985, and the year's deficit exceeded the record \$123.62 billion deficit in 1985.

The new deficit totals are lower because they reflect trade on a balance-of-payments basis, which omits such factors as military sales and the cost of shipping and insurance.

During the final three months of the year, imports rose 3 percent to \$95.7 billion, the department said. But the advance was all as a result of higher prices, reflecting the decline in the value of the dollar.

The actual volume of imports dropped 1 percent during the quarter, an encouraging figure for the U.S. government.

The deficit with Western Europe rose 3 percent to \$7.2 billion while the deficit with Latin America climbed 53 percent to \$2.6 billion.

The deficit with newly industrialized countries in the Far East, including Hong Kong, South Korea, Singapore and Taiwan, narrowed 6 percent to \$8 billion.

The final factor in determining the real U.S. trade deficit in 1986 — the value of its services — will be reported on Tuesday.

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Experts Expect China To Boost Grain Imports

By Daniel Southerland Washington Post Service BEIJING — China is expected to increase its grain imports markedly this year to help offset serious problems in agricultural production, according to diplomats and economic specialists.

They said Tuesday that such a move could provoke a political crisis.

Agricultural reform has been the cornerstone of the economic changes introduced eight years ago by the country's top leader, Deng Xiaoping.

But it is now clear that the early successes can no longer be easily sustained. Chinese economic specialists have for several months been conducting a debate over "serious problems" in agriculture.

Last year, China's country imported 7.7 million metric tons (8.5 million short tons) of wheat while exporting smaller quantities of rice, corn, and other grains.

about openly by top officials, although the need to increase imports has yet to be officially acknowledged.

Grain production is a sensitive political issue in China because of memories of past grain shortages and because state-owned, state-run farms for some time felt that grain production was being neglected by Mr. Deng and other reformers.

In a much-publicized speech in September 1985, Chen Yun, the country's senior economic planner and a leading conservative, warned that "some peasants are no longer interested in growing grain."

Mr. Chen, 82, an aging member of the powerful standing committee of the ruling Politburo, said that "feeding and clothing a billion people constitutes one of China's major political as well as economic challenges."

He cited a Chinese saying that "grain shortages will lead to social disorder."

He Kang, the minister of agriculture, said Monday, in an interview with the English-language China Daily newspaper, that the state purchasing quota for grain will be cut and farmers will be allowed to sell more grain at higher, free-market prices as an incentive to grow more grain.

The minister said the government will increase its investment in agriculture and its supplies of state-subsidized fertilizer and diesel oil for farmers. The price of grain in some areas will also be increased.

A Chinese economist said that the increase this year in agricultural capital construction, such as irrigation works, will come to more than 40 percent over last year's investment.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency Rates, Cross Rates, and Other Dollar Values. Includes data for various currencies like USD, EUR, JPY, etc.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, and Asian Dollar Deposits. Includes interest rates for various currencies and terms.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for U.S. Money Market Funds, showing rates for various funds like Merrill Lynch Bond Assets, etc.

Gold

Table with columns for Gold, showing prices for various locations like Hong Kong, London, etc.

U.S. Urges Banks to Weigh Manila's Debt Offer

WASHINGTON — The United States is urging reluctant commercial banks to consider a novel Philippine proposal for paying interest on debt, a Reagan administration official said Wednesday.

The administration believes that the proposal is consistent with its Third World debt strategy, said the official, who asked not to be named.

His comments suggested a view that debtors' pleas for concessions on interest rates should be treated much more seriously by the commercial banks in cases where developing nations are carrying out genuine economic reforms.

He also signaled that the banks might want to reconsider the idea of a "megabank" in which Third World debt would be pooled. He indicated that the Reagan administration would support such a plan even though it was making no formal proposal.

At the same time, the official voiced reservations about whether such a plan would ever come to fruition.

The Philippine proposal, together with Argentina's suggestions that exit bonds be issued to end the role of small banks in debt strategy, would help to underpin the declining role of private banks within the plan, the official said.

"All of these things would fit within the definition of our initiative as we have asked it," the official said. "And we think any novel and unique approach such as those should be considered."

Japan Automakers To Curb Imports To EC, Paper Says

TOKYO — Japanese automakers have agreed to hold monthly exports to the European Community to about 95,000, last year's level, to reduce criticism over trade imbalances, the Nihon Keizai Shimbun newspaper said Wednesday.

The newspaper said the automakers had been asked by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry to agree to export limits.

An official of the ministry's Automobile Division said MITI has asked Japanese automakers to make "orderly exports" to the EC, but he declined to elaborate.

Japan, which began limiting its car exports to the U.S. market in fiscal 1981 under strong pressure from Washington and from the slumping American auto industry, decided to continue the restrictions again in fiscal 1987, which begins April 1, in light of rising protectionism in the U.S. Congress.

Last year, Japan exported 1.14 million vehicles to the EC, up 10.9 percent over 1985. Vehicle shipments to the EC jumped 40 percent in January over the same period of last year, while Japan's trade surplus with the EC last month registered a record \$1.94 billion.

Continued on page 8

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CORUM advertisement featuring a coin and text: 'The Coin Watch. An exclusive creation of watchmaking art. Turn it over and look at the back to see when the genuine coin was minted. In exclusivity in Geneva. CLARENCE Passage Malbisson-3 rue du Marché'.

NYSE Most Actives table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns: NYSE 3 P.M. volume, AMEX 3 P.M. volume, etc.

NYSE Index table with columns: Composite, Industrials, Utilities, Finance.

Wednesdays NYSE Closing Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary table with columns: Advancing, Declined, Unchanged, Total Issues.

NASDAQ Index table with columns: Composite, Financials, Utilities, Bonds, Treas.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Prev., Today, New High, New Low.

NYSE Diary table with columns: Advancing, Declined, Unchanged, Total Issues.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns: Buy, Sell, % of Total.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns: Industrials, Transp., Utilities, Comp.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns: Industrials, Transp., Utilities, Comp.

Previous NASDAQ Diary table with columns: Advancing, Declined, Unchanged, Total Issues.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Previous Low, Close, Today's P.M.

Tables include the following prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Main NYSE stock listing table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Chg., Vol., PE, Div., High, Low, Close, Chg.

NYSE Mixed in Late Trading

United Press International NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were mixed late Wednesday in heavy trading, with futures-related selling promoting weakness among investors.

Volume at 3 P.M. amounted to about 160.48 million shares, up from 148.41 million in the same period Tuesday.

Prices were mixed in heavy trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Mr. Gallagher said that the market's inability to produce two back-to-back advances was disappointing.

Home Shopping Network and Wickes topped the list of Amex actives, both lower.

Among other blue chips, AT&T, IBM, General Electric and Sears were ahead.

Bank of New York was advancing. The company said it knew of no reason for the rise in its stock price.

Reebok was up sharply. It agreed to acquire Avia Group International, a competing manufacturer of athletic shoes, for \$180 million.

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AMETEK Paoli, Pennsylvania 19301 advertisement with HFC logo.

De Beers Profit Rose 11% in '86 On Higher Sales

De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. announced an increase in its 1986 earnings.

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Vertical advertisements on the right margin including Seagram, U.S. Shoe, Icahn Is Seen, De Beers Profit, Amnesty International, and LIC.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Seagram Sells Most of Wine Brands

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Joseph E. Seagram & Sons Inc., the giant wine and spirits producer, has agreed to sell most of its wine holdings for about \$200 million in cash.

U.S. Shoe Company Reebok To Buy Its Competitor, Avia

New York Times Service
SAN FRANCISCO — Reebok International Ltd., a U.S. maker of athletic and casual shoes, has agreed to acquire Avia Group International Inc., a major competitor, for about \$180 million in cash, or \$16.35 a share.

wine company after E&J Gallo of Modesto, California.
Vintners is headed by Paul M. Schlem, chairman, and Michael P.H. Cliff, president and chief executive, both of whom have significant experience in the industry.

Loans for the purchase have been arranged through Citibank, which will take an undisclosed equity stake.

The properties being sold include Paul Masson Inc., in California; Taylor California Cellars; the Taylor Wine Co. of New York; Great Western; Gold Seal Vineyards, in New York and Portugal, a French generic brand.

Mr. Cliff is president of Seagram International in Asia, and was president of the Seagram wine company when it acquired Paul Masson. Mr. Schlem owned Gold Seal Vineyards before its 1979 sale to Seagram, the U.S. subsidiary of the Montreal-based Seagram Co.

American Express to Offer Credit Card at 13.5% Rate

Agence France-Press
NEW YORK — American Express Co. has unveiled a card that offers revolving credit, providing an alternative to its traditional charge card and ending months of industry speculation.

Optima will become available in May at an annual fee of \$15 to American Express card holders who have been members in good standing for at least one year. With the relatively low interest rate of 13.5 percent at the outset, it is expected to compete with Visa and MasterCard.

Politicians and consumer groups have been complaining about the high interest rates, averaging 18 percent, charged by major credit card issuers. Major banks have started to compete in recent months by lowering rates.

American Medical Rejects Bid By Pesch as 'Inadequate'

The Associated Press
BEVERLY HILLS, California — American Medical International Inc. has turned down a "seriously inadequate" latest, \$1.91 billion buyout offer from Dr. LeRoy Pesch, chairman of Chicago-based Alpha Health Systems Corp.

BUSINESS PEOPLE

Westinghouse Appoints Staniar Group W's Head

By Arthur Higbee
International Herald Tribune
Westinghouse Electric Corp. of Pittsburgh has promoted Burton B. Staniar to chairman and chief executive of its Westinghouse Broadcasting Co. subsidiary, succeeding Daniel L. Ritchie.

Mr. Staniar told The New York Times that he plans to "continue both the tradition and the fundamental strategy of Group W," as the broadcasting unit is known.

He said he would also concentrate on growth, looking at television and radio acquisitions and seeking internal growth from such units as Group W Productions.

Before joining Group W, Mr. Staniar founded and then sold a direct-sales company called Artcraft Concepts. Earlier, he worked in marketing and management at Colgate-Palmolive Co. and Church & Dwight, makers of Arm & Hammer baking soda and other products.

Wertheim Picks Steven Kotler As President

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Wertheim Schroder & Co., an investment banking and securities firm, has promoted Steven Kotler to president and chief operating officer.

Mr. Kotler, 40, will take over day-to-day management of the firm, and will continue to oversee corporate finance, the company said. He moves up from managing director.

The presidency had been vacant since July when Wertheim, a small old-line Wall Street securities firm, sold a 50 percent interest to Schroders PLC, a British financial firm, for \$100 million. That move was designed to give Wertheim international scope. It has offices in London, Paris and Geneva, while Schroders has a presence in Britain and the Pacific Basin.

Occupational Medical Corp. of America Inc. of Oakland, California, has promoted John Kemp to president and chief operating officer, succeeding Don Livingston, who will continue as chairman and chief executive officer. Mr. Kemp will also continue as the company's treasurer and chief financial officer.

SAUDI: No More a Banker's Fairyland

(Continued from first finance page)

largely independent but little-tested Islamic courts, banks would then lead the money at prevailing world interest rates, calling the charges "fees," "services" or "commissions."

Taking free deposits and lending them out at prevailing world rates made Saudi Arabia a banker's fairyland. "That's how the banks made a lot of money," said Mr. Tenjoukian, whose bank is the country's third-largest, with assets of \$3.4 billion.

But then, as world interest rates ballooned, followed by the plunge in oil prices and equally sharp declines in Saudi real estate, the economy stalled. Home mortgage borrowers were hurt, as wages and profits fell — along with the value of the homes backing the loans.

Banks, however, received unsympathetic hearings when they brought their clients to court, "People would tell the judge, 'Look at the interest we've paid,'" Mr. Tenjoukian said. "In court those payments are automatically considered principal."

The court might require that the borrower keep up his principal payments, but if the amount of interest paid before the attempted foreclosure exceeded the principal, the court would rule that the loan was paid in full.

Even if some principal remained to be paid on a home mortgage, the court would forbid foreclosure. For business borrowers, a government law requires that a borrower liquidate should his assets drop by more than 30 percent, but bankers say the law is rarely observed and that borrowers simply walk away from debts with impunity.

Chastened by their experiences with the courts, banks now have no recourse but to try to renegotiate loans and play to their clients' fears

SAUDI: No More a Banker's Fairyland

(Continued from first finance page)

that the banks will deny them loans once the economy strengthens, as it is showing tentative signs of doing.

For all that, there are some signs of change in Saudi finance. At least one sharia court appears to be of the opinion that if banks violate the law in charging interest, debtors do so as well in paying it.

"A bank took a customer to court over 10 million riyals," about \$2.67 million, said Abdulaziz O'Hali, a businessman who is advising the government on ways to enhance the private sector.

"The guy refused to pay interest because he said it was against his religion," Mr. O'Hali said. "The judge asked, 'Didn't you know that before?' And the guy said, 'Yes, but at that time I was not religious.'"

The court relieved the debtor of interest payments, Mr. O'Hali said, but it also required that he deposit 10 million riyals interest-free with the bank.

Icahn Is Seen as Reaching Too Far in His Grab for USAir

By Agis Salpukas
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Carl C. Icahn may have overreached in his effort to acquire USAir Group Inc. and may find it difficult to end the bid without paying a price — financially and possibly legally — some analysts and sources close to the takeover effort say.

Mr. Icahn, a takeover specialist who is the chairman and principal owner of Trans World Airlines, was busy meeting with his legal and financial advisers this week, reassessing whether he should continue his takeover battle.

In the latest obstacle to the bid, the U.S. Justice Department said Wednesday that it is reviewing whether Mr. Icahn and TWA violated antitrust law by failing to seek advance clearance from the department or the Federal Trade Commission for extensive open-market purchases of USAir stock.

COMPANY NOTES

Beecham Group PLC's sale of four units to the West German chemicals group Henkel KGaA will not be referred to the monopolies commission, the British Department of Trade and Industry said.

On Tuesday, Mr. Icahn, who controls 15 percent of USAir, received another blow when a U.S. District Court in Pittsburgh extended a temporary restraining order preventing him from acquiring more USAir stock until after a hearing set for March 23.

Some analysts said the court order greatly increased the odds against Mr. Icahn because it gave USAir time to gain support among its and Piedmont's stockholders for a tender offer of \$69 a share for Piedmont. The \$1.59 billion bid is set to expire April 3.

Analysts said the judge's order also took away Mr. Icahn's most potent weapon to put pressure on USAir management: the ability to increase his stake in the carrier.

"Time is now in USAir's favor," said Hans Pickert, an airline analyst at E.F. Hutton & Co. "It is not in Icahn's favor."

USAir's filings with the SEC suggest — as do sources involved in the takeover effort — that Mr. Icahn was seeking to stop the USAir-Piedmont merger because the two carriers were prime candidates either to merge with TWA or buy his 68 percent stake in the larger airline.

He was also concerned that the Transportation Department was unlikely to allow TWA to merge with USAir-Piedmont because of competitive concerns.

COMPANY NOTES

Kaufhof AG, the West German retailing group, acknowledged it was considering taking a stake in the shipping and transport group Hapag-Lloyd AG. Press reports said that Kaufhof was seeking a stake of up to 12.5 percent.

Krupp Stahl AG, the West German steel producer, said it would eliminate 2,000 of a total of 18,000 jobs by the end of 1987 as part of a restructuring plan and that it was considering cutting another 3,000 jobs in later years.

Loral Corp. will pay about \$588 million in cash for Goodyear Aerospace Corp., Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. announced. It said the acquisition is to be completed Friday. Loral had announced Jan. 12 that it was paying \$640 million for Goodyear Aerospace.

Newmont Mining Corp. said it would spin off its Magma Copper Co. subsidiary by distributing one share of Magma as a special dividend on each Newmont share outstanding. Newmont said it would distribute 30.5 million shares of Magma, representing 80 percent of the new company's equity.

Nippon Steel Corp. of Japan and Inland Steel Co. of the United States are negotiating to set up a joint steel venture in Indiana, a Nippon Steel spokesman said. He declined to provide details, but several newspapers said it would have an annual production capacity of 1 million tons of steel to supply automakers.

De Beers Profit Rose 11% in '86 On Higher Sales

Agence France-Press

JOHANNESBURG — De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd., South Africa's diamond giant, announced an 11 percent rise in 1986 earnings to 1.151 billion rand (\$554 million at current exchange rates) from 1.035 billion a year earlier.

The results were depressed by the rise of the rand to 45.76 cents in December 1986 from 38.83 cents a year earlier. In dollar terms, however, profits jumped 31 percent to \$527 million from \$402 million.

The final dividend rose to 60 cents a share from 40 cents last year, while the full dividend climbed to 80 cents from 55 cents.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

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Wednesday's AMEX Closing Tables include the nationwide prices...

Table with columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, etc. Lists various stocks and their prices.

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Weekly net asset value Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. on March 9, 1987: U.S. \$185.70

TOTAL PARENT COMPANY - 1986 FINANCIAL RESULTS. Includes text about the company's performance and financial data.

AVIS D'APPEL D'OFFRES (AAO). Includes sections for OBJET, DESCRIPTION, DOSSIER D'APPEL D'OFFRES, and ELIGIBILITE.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 11 March 1987. Large table listing various international funds and their performance.

Advertisement for Beck's beer. Includes the headline 'Isn't this easier to swallow than extravagant claims?' and the Beck's logo.

GECAMINES-EXPLOITATION

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 - l'installation d'un compresseur d'air.

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Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.
Amsterdam, 5th March, 1987.

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Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty meets this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.
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Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

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12 1/2	12 1/2	Nichols		14	202	64	64	+1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	W. H. King		14	202	64	64	+1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	W. H. King		14	202	64	64	+1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	W. H. King		14	202	64	64	+1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
25 1/2	19 1/2	DEA	12	19	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/2
25 1/2	19 1/2	DEA	12	19	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/2
25 1/2	19 1/2	DEA	12	19	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	+1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
10 1/2	10 1/2	PLM	26	10	11	12	12	+1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	PLM	26	10	11	12	12	+1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	PLM	26	10	11	12	12	+1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
10 1/2	10 1/2	PLM	26	10	11	12	12	+1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	PLM	26	10	11	12	12	+1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	PLM	26	10	11	12	12	+1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
10 1/2	10 1/2	PLM	26	10	11	12	12	+1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	PLM	26	10	11	12	12	+1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	PLM	26	10	11	12	12	+1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
10 1/2	10 1/2	PLM	26	10	11	12	12	+1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	PLM	26	10	11	12	12	+1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	PLM	26	10	11	12	12	+1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
10 1/2	10 1/2	PLM	26	10	11	12	12	+1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	PLM	26	10	11	12	12	+1/2
10 1/2	10 1/2	PLM	26	10	11	12	12	+1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2

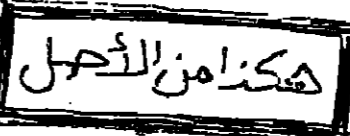
12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	Trident	50	11	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	+1/2

12 Month High	Low
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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar and Pound Surge in Europe

LONDON — The dollar ended higher Wednesday in Europe, posting large gains particularly against the Deutsche mark as funds poured into the British pound.

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, Spread. Includes Deutsche mark, Swiss franc, French franc.

Dealers predicted that both the dollar and pound would continue to rise over the next several days. They said that operators were buying dollars to cover positions amid expectations of encouraging U.S. economic news Thursday and Friday.

The dollar closed in London at 1.8715 DM, up from 1.8555 Tuesday, and at 153.75 yen, up from 153.60. It dipped against the British pound, which rose to \$1.5905 from \$1.5845 at Tuesday's close.

Hungary Devaluation To Cut Trade Deficit, Debt

BUDAPEST — Hungary Wednesday devalued its currency on Wednesday in an attempt to boost its exports and correct a soaring trade deficit with the West. The forint will be devalued by 6 percent against hard currencies effective Thursday, János Fekete, the country's central bank chief, said in an interview that precise new exchange rates were being fixed Wednesday afternoon.

VW: Shares Plunge as Probe Begins

(Continued from first finance page) said. "They are informing themselves of the facts." On Tuesday, a Volkswagen spokesman, Orwin Witzel, said the possibly fraudulent deals, which took place prior to 1986, may have involved members of the company's management or people outside the company.

Belgium Cuts Interest Rates By 0.50 Point

BRUSSELS — Belgium cut key money market rates Wednesday by a half-point following rate cuts in Britain and France earlier this week. The National Bank said it reduced the discount rate and the rate for advances — rates at which it lends money to commercial banks — to 8 percent and 8.25 percent, beginning on Thursday.

THE EUROMARKETS

Sterling Bonds Slip Under Weight of Supply

LONDON — Eurobond prices closed mostly lower Wednesday, with even sterling issues slipping under the weight of too much supply, dealers said. While British government bonds soared, corporate bond issues actually slipped in price.

London interbank offered rate, or Libor. Also in dollars was Genetech Inc.'s \$100 million issue of 15-year convertible bonds, giving investors a chance to profit from further rises in the soaring U.S. stock markets.

MERRILL: A U.K. Director of Brokerage Allegedly Led Inside 'Network'

(Continued from Page 1) Stanislas Yassukovich, chairman and managing director of Merrill Lynch Europe, said: "What happens in the U.S. is up to the U.S. Justice Department. I don't know whether it will apply for extradition."

How the Currency Swindlers May Have Taken Volkswagen

FRANKFURT — Currency dealers said here Wednesday that it was uncertain what shape the Volkswagen currency deal took, but they provided a general portrait of how a swindle would likely likely to occur. It would have been prudent in 1985, when Volkswagen says the swindle probably took place and when the dollar was worth about 3 Deutsche marks, for Volkswagen to protect the mark value of its export earnings with a forward contract hedging against the fall of the dollar, which is now worth about 1.87 DM.

Wednesday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Table A: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 3 P.M. CHG. Includes AIG, AIGP, AIGS, AIGT, AIGU, AIGV, AIGW, AIGX, AIGY, AIGZ.

Table B: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 3 P.M. CHG. Includes AIG, AIGP, AIGS, AIGT, AIGU, AIGV, AIGW, AIGX, AIGY, AIGZ.

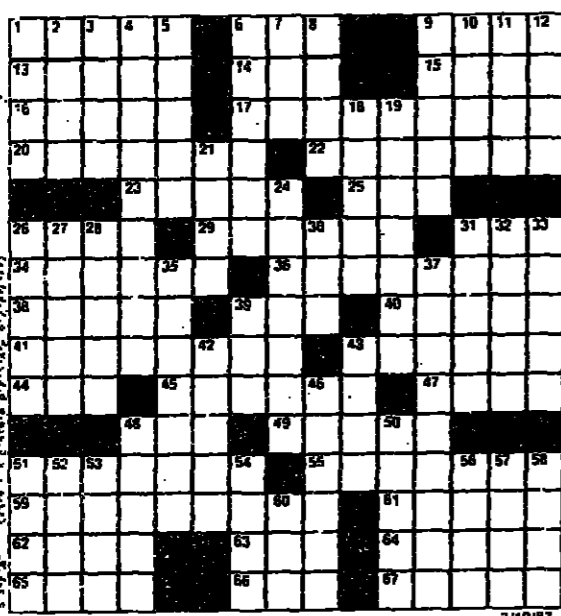
Table C: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 3 P.M. CHG. Includes AIG, AIGP, AIGS, AIGT, AIGU, AIGV, AIGW, AIGX, AIGY, AIGZ.

Table D: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 3 P.M. CHG. Includes AIG, AIGP, AIGS, AIGT, AIGU, AIGV, AIGW, AIGX, AIGY, AIGZ.

Table E: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 3 P.M. CHG. Includes AIG, AIGP, AIGS, AIGT, AIGU, AIGV, AIGW, AIGX, AIGY, AIGZ.

Table F: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 3 P.M. CHG. Includes AIG, AIGP, AIGS, AIGT, AIGU, AIGV, AIGW, AIGX, AIGY, AIGZ.

Table G: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in 100s High Low 3 P.M. CHG. Includes AIG, AIGP, AIGS, AIGT, AIGU, AIGV, AIGW, AIGX, AIGY, AIGZ.



ACROSS
 1 Cavils
 6 Corvine sound
 9 Kind of door
 13 N.Y. city
 14 Turkish title
 15 Irish dance
 16 Italian poet
 17 Proctor of the public
 20 Exact by way of levy
 22 Adds a glossy coating
 23 A deck
 25 R.E. Lee's cause
 26 Abbr. after a list
 29 Bouquets
 31 Diving bird
 34 Protector of the public
 36 Prepare to ride again
 38 Tibetan priests
 39 Dep.
 40 Geological seam, in Sedan
 41 Russian composer's family
 43 Comics hero
 44 W.A.
 45 Bacterium
 46 "Temporary oxygen"

DOWN
 1 Penal
 2 Word of woe
 3 Tear
 4 Protector of the public
 5 Look of decision
 6 Hercules, to Jole
 7 In the past
 8 Lashing aftermath
 9 Unit of discourse
 10 "Tony"
 11 Inland sea
 12 Slates

18 Peruvian group
 19 Taploca source
 21 Ladd of films
 24 — call (where ships stop briefly)
 25 Musical key
 27 Structural units
 28 Actress Anouk
 30 — culpa
 31 "... can you spare —?"
 32 Forearm bones
 33 Walls
 35 Invasion
 37 Protector of the public
 39 Leb. neighbor
 42 Former Mall statesman
 43 Show delight
 44 Abridgments
 48 Girl in a song
 50 Actor David
 51 "— Dream
 52 Alaskan city
 53 Pippity one
 54 Hautboy
 56 Lincoln's namesakes
 57 Yurt, e.g.
 58 Superlative endings
 60 Stripling

3/12/67

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



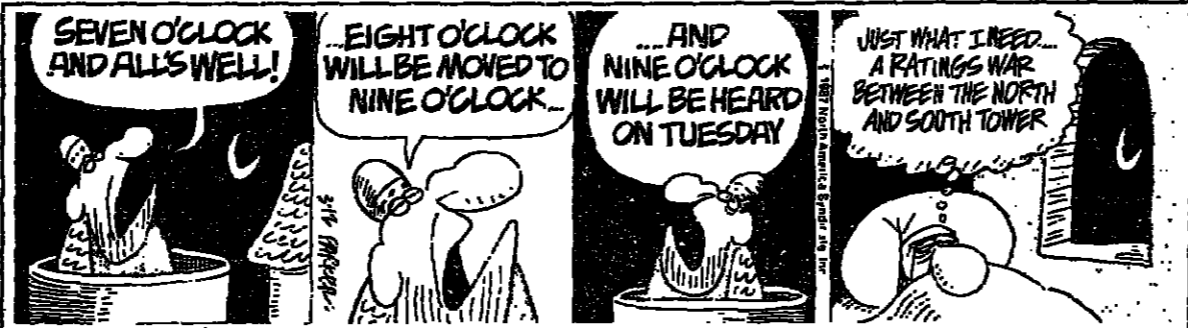
BEEBLE BAILEY



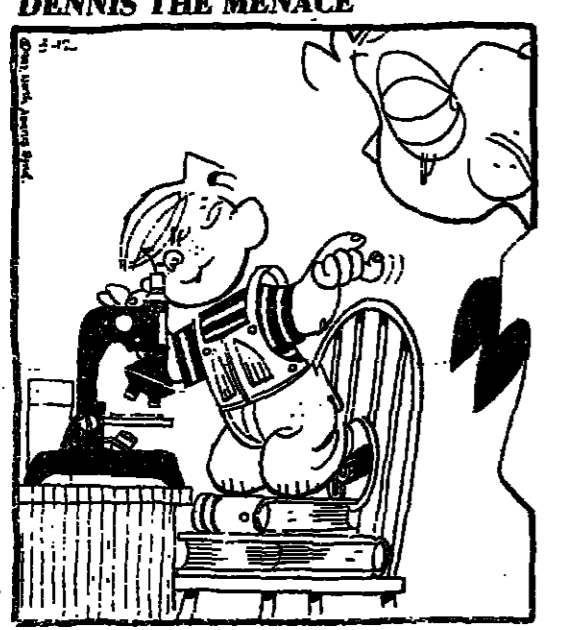
ANDY CAPP



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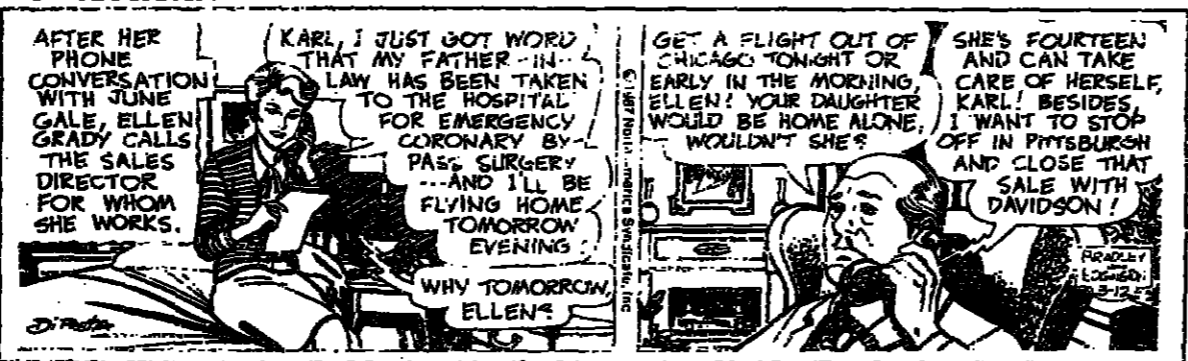


DENNIS THE MENACE



"TAKE A LOOK MOM, YOU NEVER DRINK ANOTHER GLASS OF WATER"

REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

ON BOXING

By Joyce Carol Oates. With Photographs by John Ramard. 118 pages. \$14.95. Dolphin-Doubleday, 245 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10167.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

If it betrays a bias on my part to be surprised by the combination of Joyce Carol Oates and the subject of boxing, I can only plead what she herself writes in this penetrating book on the subject: "Boxing is a purely masculine activity and it inhabits a purely masculine world. ... Boxing is for men, and it is about men, and it is men. A celebration of the lost religion of masculinity all the more trenchant for its being lost."

Yet to judge from the few autobiographical remarks she lets drop in her remarkable book, Oates has been a fan of boxing most of her life. Her father took her to a Golden Gloves tournament in Buffalo, New York, in the early 1950s, and it's evident she watched the Friday night matches that were televised in the early 1950s.

Certainly she's at home with the subject. Though she refers to "On Boxing" as "mosaic-like," it more resembles a spiral, touching history, lore and anecdote as it circles in on the essential, and disquieting, issues that lie at the heart of boxing. She reminds us that in the bare-knuckle era that preceded the development of gloves, it was the fighters' hands that kept breaking, not their heads.

She makes the point that, due to the greater authority that the referee has assumed recently, "the bloody 'great' fights of boxing's history" — Jack Dempsey's triumph over Jess Willard in 1919, for instance, or Sugar Ray Robinson's sixth and final fight with Jake LaMotta in 1951 — would be "inconceivable" today.

But this is a good deal more than a book that establishes its author's credentials to "talk boxing." Though no defense of prizefighting, it

speaks eloquently about the fascination of watching two human beings hit each other in the ring. "How can you enjoy so brutal a sport, people sometimes ask me," she writes. "And it's too complex to answer. In any case I don't 'enjoy' boxing in the usual sense of the word, and never have; boxing isn't invariably 'brutal'; and I don't think of it as a sport."

"There is nothing fundamentally playful about it; nothing that seems to belong to daylight, to pleasure," she continues later. "At its moments of greatest intensity it seems to contain so complete and so powerful an image of life — life's beauty, vulnerability, despair, incalculable and often self-destructive courage — that boxing is life, and hardly a mere game. During a superior boxing match (Al-Frazier I, for instance) we are deeply moved by the body's communion with itself by way of another's intransigent flesh. The body's dialogue with its shadow-self — or Death. Baseball, football, basketball — these quintessentially American pastimes are recognizably sports because they involve play: they are games. One plays football, one doesn't play boxing."

Unsurprisingly enough, the one activity she compares with boxing is the craft of writing, at least so far as the fighter's training, discipline, and the "fanatic subordination of the self in terms of a wish-for destiny." She writes: "One might compare the time-bound public spectacle of the boxing match (which could be as brief as an ignominious 45 seconds — the record for a title fight) with the publication of a writer's book. That which is 'public' is but the final stage in a protracted, arduous, grueling, and frequently despairing period of preparation."

"Indeed," she continues, "one of the reasons for the habit of attraction of serious writers to boxing — is the sport's systematic cultivation of pain in the interests of a project; a life-goal; the willful transposing of the situation we know as pain (physical, psychological, emotional) into its polar opposite. If this is masochism — and I doubt that it is, or that it is simply also intelligence, cunning, strategy, it is an act of consummate self-determination — the constant re-establishment of the parameters of one's being."

Yet lest she be accused of romanticizing the fight game, it should quickly be added that she also compares it to pornography — the "willful 'violation of a taboo' — although 'boxing, unlike pornography, is not theatrical. ... It is altogether real: the blood shed, the damage suffered, the pain (usually suppressed or sublimated) are unfeigned."

There is nothing about "On Boxing" that attempts to reduce its subject. Its most eloquent passages are damning in one way or another. "Yet," as Oates concludes, "we don't give up on boxing, it isn't that easy. Perhaps it's like tasting blood. Or, more discreetly put, love conjoined with hate is more powerful than love. Or hate."

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

I	N	E	A	D	B	A	R	T	M	E	R	S
T	O	E	R	O	N	S	A	P	I	A		
S	N	A	K	E	I	N	T	H	E	G	R	A
A	E	R	A	B	N	E	R	L	O	C	K	S
B	A	M	A									
O	N	E	H	O	R	S	E	T	O	W	N	
W	A	R	O	F	P	L	O	T	S			
E	T	R	E	Q	U	I	D	O				
S	O	Y	S	A	N	T	A					
S	T	E	A	M								
C	I	L	I	A	S	O	M	M	F	A		
R	A	I	N	C	A	T	S	A	N	D	O	G
P	A	S	S	K	N	O	T					

3/12/67

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE bidding shown in the diagram is not, as one might suppose, the product of a typographical disaster: it is an accurate record of a deal in the Betty Kaplan team event in New York.

South opened one heart out of turn, and the bidding reverted to East when he and his partner did not choose to accept the erroneous action.

Such episodes often set the players strange problems, and John Solodar of Manhattan, a former world team champion sitting in the East seat, found a creative and imaginative solution. He knew, before the official start of the bidding, that the deal was a severe misfit and that his chances of game were poor.

He no longer had any desire to play a heart contract, but he had no wish to discourage South from doing so. He set a clever trap by bidding one club, perhaps the first time a player using Standard Ameri-

can methods has deliberately chosen that call with three clubs and six hearts. South's chance of finding a sound contract was now very poor, for his partner was due to be silenced for at least one round. There was a lot to recommend a pass of one club, in the hope that a normal result would be a contract for East-West.

But a pass would have condemned North to pass throughout the auction and a heart bid would release him after one round. So South decided to overcall, planning to diminish the penalty. He succeeded in terms of the law, but failed spectacularly in terms of the score. He made matters worse than they need have been by bidding two hearts rather than one, and Solodar was delighted to be able to pass for penalties when partner, Faye Appelbaum, made a negative double.

The opening bid had a fortuitous impact on the opening lead. West produced the club queen, and scored a third-round ruff. A shaken declarer wound up with four tricks instead of the five he could have managed, and the penalty was 1100. There was one zero fewer in the replay, where East played the same two heart contract, but undoubtedly, for a score of 110. Solodar's team collected 14 international match points en route to victory in the event.

NORTH
 ♠ 8 8 5 2
 ♥ 7 6 5
 ♦ K 8 3
 ♣ K 8 3

EAST (D)
 ♠ 10 9 8 5 4
 ♥ 7 6 5
 ♦ K 8 3
 ♣ A 7 3

SOUTH
 ♠ A 9 7 4 2
 ♥ K 3
 ♦ K 3
 ♣ 10 2

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
 South West North East
 1 ♣ 1 ♥ 1 ♠ 1 ♠
 2 ♥ 2 ♣ 2 ♣ 2 ♣
 Pass Pass Pass Pass

West led the club queen.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Press March 11

using prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Market	Index	Change	Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	308.50	+2.50	London	1022.00	+12.00
Bombay	1450.00	+15.00	Paris	1245.00	+10.00
Buenos Aires	1120.00	+8.00	Singapore	1850.00	+20.00
Calcutta	1350.00	+12.00	Stockholm	1150.00	+15.00
Canton	1280.00	+10.00	Sydney	1050.00	+18.00
Colon	1180.00	+9.00	Tokyo	1820.00	+25.00
Hankow	1320.00	+11.00	Zurich	1180.00	+14.00
Harbin	1400.00	+13.00	Amsterdam	308.50	+2.50
Hong Kong	1380.00	+12.00	Bombay	1450.00	+15.00
Kobe	1420.00	+14.00	Buenos Aires	1120.00	+8.00
Manila	1300.00	+11.00	Calcutta	1350.00	+12.00
Medan	1250.00	+10.00	Canton	1280.00	+10.00
Peking	1350.00	+11.00	Colon	1180.00	+9.00
Rangoon	1280.00	+10.00	Hankow	1320.00	+11.00
Singapore	1850.00	+20.00	Harbin	1400.00	+13.00
Sourabaya	1320.00	+11.00	Hong Kong	1380.00	+12.00
Tientsin	1300.00	+10.00	Kobe	1420.00	+14.00
Yokohama	1400.00	+13.00	Manila	1300.00	+11.00

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LOOGI

PLOIT

SEVURS

PUNACK

Answer: "LOOGI - PLOIT - SEVURS - PUNACK"

What the broken soft drink machine was.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: "PIANO FORD NOUGAT SCARCE"

Yesterday's Answer: When looking for bargains, you might go there — WHERE THE "AUCTION" IS

WEATHER

Region	High	Low	Region	High	Low
EUROPE	58-62	48-52	ASIA	65-70	55-60
AMERICA	65-70	55-60	AUSTRALIA	70-75	60-65
Africa	75-80	65-70	Pacific	80-85	70-75
Latin America	85-90	75-80	Other	90-95	80-85

UEFA

BERN — European football association has decided to hold its annual congress in Bern, Switzerland, on Tuesday, March 14, at the Berner Messe. The congress will be held in the Berner Messe, which was built for the 1954 World Cup. The congress will be held in the Berner Messe, which was built for the 1954 World Cup. The congress will be held in the Berner Messe, which was built for the 1954 World Cup.

SCORES

Football

Manchester City 2-1 Liverpool

Chelsea 1-0 Arsenal

Sheff Wed 1-0 Middlesbrough

Sheff Wed 1-0 Middlesbrough

Sheff Wed 1-0 Middlesbrough

SPORTS

UEFA Continues English Ban Through '88

The Associated Press

BERN — Europe's soccer authority has decided that the indefinite ban of English teams from major continental club tournaments will continue at least through next season.

next season," said Carter. "It would be helpful if at least they could give us some hope for the future, but this bland statement really doesn't."

British government can control English tourists coming onto the continent to disrupt games."

admitting English clubs after next season, "but we don't really know — that's only a bunch," Carter said.

English clubs were banned from the three main European tournaments (the Champions' Cup, the UEFA Cup and the Cup Winners' Cup) after the 1985 Heysel Stadium disaster in Brussels, where riots mostly blamed on English fans caused the death of 39 people at the Champions' Cup final between Liverpool and Juventus of Turin.

UEFA said it heard "with interest" the 14-hour argument by Bert Millichip, president of the English Football Association, and English League President Philip Carter.

Tracy also pointed out that the Treaty of Rome, signed by Britain and other members of the Common Market, guarantees free movement for citizens among European countries.

Tracy said that as a rule, passports were only taken away when people had been charged with an offense and released on bail. "In any other case it is believed that this would be an infringement of civil rights."



English soccer officials Bert Millichip, left, and Philip Carter, during discussions with UEFA's executive committee.

VANTAGE POINT/Ira Berkow Throwing the Book at the Professor

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Several years ago, Bobby Knight, the basketball coach, dictated to his secretary a letter to the sports editor of a daily newspaper with whom he had a beef.

The former player asked that his name not be used for fear that Knight could still wield hurtful influence in his life, and that he might be singled out as one who "kissed and told."

There is confirmation in spades — example after detailed example — of Knight's ferocious temper, bullying, tyrannical behavior with his players, his coaches, even his good friends, and a violent nature that at times erupts.

Nothing in the book is altogether new to those who have followed Knight's career, but there is confirmation in spades — example after detailed example — of Knight's ferocious temper, bullying, tyrannical behavior with his players, his coaches, even his good friends, and a violent nature that at times erupts.



Bobby Knight

doesn't pay players under the table, a practice not unknown in college circles. And he insists that the players go to class.

All of that appears true, and is laudatory, but there is something else intrinsic in the ideals of college sports: Playing ought to be fun. In the curriculum guides, basketball is nothing more than an extracurricular activity, along the lines of band, debate and cheerleading.

SCOREBOARD

Table with NHL Leaders and NHL Standings. NHL Leaders includes columns for Goals, Assists, Points, and Penalty Minutes. NHL Standings includes columns for Team, GP, W, L, T, Pts, and Pct.

Hockey

Table with NHL Standings. Columns include Team, GP, W, L, T, Pts, and Pct.

Basketball

Table with NBA Leaders and NBA Standings. NBA Leaders includes columns for Points, Rebounds, Assists, and Steals. NBA Standings includes columns for Team, GP, W, L, Pct, and Diff.

NBA Leaders

Table with NBA Standings. Columns include Team, GP, W, L, Pct, and Diff.

NBA Standings

Table with NBA Standings. Columns include Team, GP, W, L, Pct, and Diff.

Final AP Top 20

Table with Final AP Top 20. Columns include Rank, Team, and Record.

Golf

Table with PGA Leaders. Columns include Player, Money, and Points.

Figure Skating

Table with World Championships. Columns include Name, Country, and Score.

Transition

Table with European Soccer. Columns include Team, Goals, and Assists.

European Soccer

Table with European Soccer. Columns include Team, Goals, and Assists.

Exhibition Baseball

Table with Exhibition Baseball. Columns include Team, Score, and Date.

Governor Apologizes for His Role in SMU Payments

By Robert Reinhold

AUSTIN, Texas — In an effort to end the politically damaging scandal over illicit payments to football players at Southern Methodist University, Governor Bill Clements Tuesday issued an apology for his role in approving them.

He said that when he rejoined the board of governors of the Dallas school in 1983, he found a widespread "cancer" of payments to athletes by boosters and that he and several other members decided to "phase them out rather than cut off the players at once."

they meant that he and the board would not tolerate any misbehavior from that point forward.

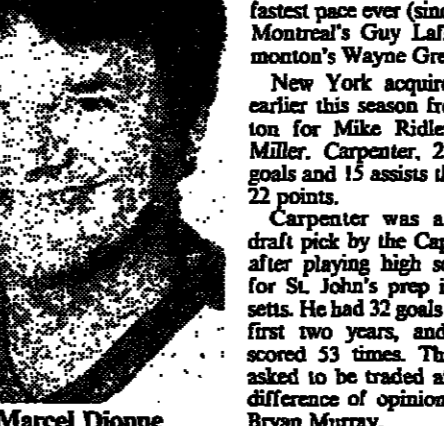
Dionne Traded to Rangers by Kings

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Marcel Dionne, the National Hockey League's second-leading all-time scorer, was traded Tuesday by the Los Angeles Kings to the New York Rangers.

Dionne, 35, began his NHL career in 1971 with Detroit and signed with Los Angeles as a free agent prior to the 1975 season. In his second season with the Kings he scored 53 goals and added five 50-goal seasons thereafter — with a high of 59 in 1978-79.

He led the league in scoring in 1979-80 when he scored 53 goals and added 84 assists for 137 points. This season, his 16th, Dionne has 24 goals and 50 assists for 74 points.



Marcel Dionne

Only Gordie Howe, with 1,850, has scored more points than Dionne's 1,673. A center, Dionne is also second on the all-time goalscoring list with 689; Howe had 801.

The Rangers are fourth in the Patrick Division with 64 points, one ahead of Pittsburgh for the division's final playoff spot. The Kings, with 60 points, are ahead of Vancouver for the last playoff berth in the Smythe Division.

Apparently the NCAA was never informed, in 1985, that 25 players in addition to Stopperich, were being paid. According to Bert, a tape of the meeting with Clements in 1985 showed the governor said, "We will not tolerate any misbehavior in the future." He said he took that to mean the payments would stop immediately.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued From Back Page) - ESCORTS & GUIDES, INTERNATIONAL ESCORT SERVICE, ZURICH - NATHAUE, MAYFAIR CLUB, CAPRIC-NY, LONDON, NEW YORK-CHICAGO, LONDON KENSINGTON, LONDON BELGRAVIA, ARISTOCATS, ESCORTS & GUIDES, ZURICH, GENEVA, GINGER'S, ZURICH, GENEVA, GINGER'S, ZURICH, GENEVA, GINGER'S.

PGA Leaders

Table with PGA Leaders. Columns include Player, Money, and Points.

Figure Skating

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ART BUCHWALD

Fits of Remembrance

WASHINGTON — Ronald Reagan will never convince the American people of his innocence until he remembers what he was doing on Aug. 8, 1985. Not only did President Reagan insist that he could not recall what he was doing then, but he challenged every man, woman and child in the United States to remember what they were doing on that day.



Buchwald

Mr. Reagan has taken the position that as president he has the authority to forgive anyone who gets anything he wants to. Privately he is going bonkers trying to remember what he was doing on the August date.

The other night at dinner he said to Nancy, "Wait a minute, it's coming to me. I know what I was doing. I was sitting at the Potomac with George Shultz. I remember it because he showed me his tattoo."

'Porgy & Bess' in Pompeii

ROME — "Porgy and Bess" by George Gershwin will be featured at the third annual festival of classical performances in Pompeii's Roman amphitheater. This year's festival, Aug. 22-Sept. 20, will commemorate the 50th anniversary of Gershwin's death with six performances of "Porgy and Bess," a collaboration between the San Francisco and Houston operas.

History will remember you for what you forgot. "Nancy, it's weird. I can't sleep in the afternoon trying to recall what I did on Aug. 8."

"You wouldn't do that." "I would if I was still working at Warner Brothers."

"It's not that easy. I'll bet there isn't one person in this country who can remember when they stayed on an airplane to Iran."

"What button? I don't know anything about a button. Have I got a button here somewhere? Who said anything about a button?"

The 'Green Fire' of Pierre Alechinsky

By John Russell

HE has a look of the northern Renaissance. Alert, bald, trim-bearded and rufous. A word man — printer, lexicographer, calligrapher, master of verbal jiu-jitsu — he could have been on the staff of the Impressionist Plantain in Antwerp in the second half of the 16th century, when the great printer-publisher was at his apogee.

He is, furthermore, a man of strange, blameless passions. Decorated invoices, worthless stock certificates, obsolete air-force navigational charts and ancient handwritten archival materials spark his imagination.

He does not especially seek out the company of other artists, though he is steadfast in friendship and was a founding member after World War II of the COBRA group, which also included Karel Appel, Aegeron Tom, Corneille and Carl-Henning Pedersen.

of Copenhagen, Brussels and Amsterdam, the cities from which the group stemmed, but it also has overtones of violence and bite of enigma appropriate to the turbulent images for which its members were best known.

Like many another veteran of the late 1940s, Alechinsky can never forget, and does not expect to recapture, the extraordinary climate of camaraderie that animated the art world in Paris after World War II.

He has written books, illustrated books by others, won many a prize and many a commission. (Visitors to the Ministry of Culture in Paris often find themselves in a reception room in which the walls, the ceiling and the rug are the work of Alechinsky.)

His show starts from, and is built around, a painting called "Central Park." Dated 1965, it consists of a large central rectangle, high in color, that strikes the view northward from a high sky



Alechinsky in front of "The Dog King" (1982).

on Central Park South and transforms it into something that is part map, part unidentified animal. The Mexican poet Octavio Paz wrote a poem about this painting, just a few months ago, in which he tells us how

Compartmented drawings (close to 50, according to my count) surround the inner rectangle of the painting on all four sides and combine to cast out fear. Those drawings keep up a kind of motu perpetuo of wit and fancy that brings down the emotional temperature of the picture.

PEOPLE

Yoko Ono Opens Show Of Art Based on Lennon

Yoko Ono unveiled a show of more than 60 art works based on drawings by John Lennon and said it was painful putting together the show inspired by her late husband.

Stanley Kunitz says being named New York State Poet for the next two years doesn't mean he is in the service of the state. "On the contrary," Kunitz said in an interview in The New York Times.

Sydney Middle Barrows, better known as the "Mayflower Maiden" since New York police raided her home three "escort escorts" in 1984, may keep money she earned from book and movie deals about her operation, an appeals court ruled.

U.S. Army Support

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Army is providing support for a new book of essays on the Vietnam War, edited by a former Marine.

Linda Marchiano, who as Linda Lovelace starred in the pornographic movie "Deep Throat," was reported in fair condition in a Pittsburgh hospital after a liver transplant last week.

WASHINGTON — The U.S. military is providing support for a new book of essays on the Vietnam War, edited by a former Marine.

Advertisement for 'A WORLD OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES' with contact information for various international positions.

Advertisement for 'REAL ESTATE FOR SALE' in Paris and suburbs, listing properties like 'AVE FOCH - PARIS XVI'.

Advertisement for 'Embassy Service' as a real estate agent in Paris, located at 8 Ave. de Messine.

Advertisement for 'INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED' featuring various job openings in executive, recruitment, and general positions.

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Advertisement for 'EMPLOYMENT' and 'HEALTH SERVICES' with various job listings and medical services.

Advertisement for 'LEGAL SERVICES' and 'LOW COST FLIGHTS' with contact information for legal and travel services.

Advertisement for 'ANNOUNCEMENTS' including various notices and services.

Advertisement for 'REAL ESTATE FOR SALE' in Paris and suburbs, listing properties like 'RUE DE VARENNE'.

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Advertisement for 'PERSONALS' and 'MOVING' services with contact information.

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Advertisement for 'EMPLOYMENT' and 'HEALTH SERVICES' with various job listings and medical services.

Advertisement for 'LEGAL SERVICES' and 'LOW COST FLIGHTS' with contact information for legal and travel services.

Large advertisement for 'The Daily Source for International Investors' with contact information and details about the publication.